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2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must first pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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WHEELER SPEAKS.

Letter of Acceptance of Hon. W. A. Wheeler.

A Fitting Supplement to Governor Hayes' Paper.

MALONE, July 15, 1876.

To Hon. Edward McPherson and others, of the Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN—I received, on the 6th instant, your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Republican party, held at Cincinnati on the 14th ult., for the office of Vice President of the United States, and requesting my acceptance of the same, and asking my attention to the summary of the Republican doctrines contained in the platform adopted by the convention.

A nomination made with such unanimity implies a confidence on the part of the convention which inspires my profound gratitude. It is accepted with a sense of the responsibility which may follow. If elected I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Ruler, and in the interest of the whole country.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

To the summary of doctrines enunciated by the convention, I give my cordial assent. The Republican party has entrenched in the organic law of our land the doctrine that liberty is the supreme, unchangeable law for every foot of American soil. It is the mission of that party to give full effect to this principle by "securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights." This will be accomplished only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear the canopy of citizenship as fully and securely in the canebreaks of Louisiana, as on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Upon the question of our Southern relations, my views were recently expressed as a member of the committee of the United States House of Representatives on Southern affairs. Those views remain unchanged and were then expressed as follows:

"We of the North delude ourselves in expecting that the masses of the South, so far behind in many of the attributes of enlightened improvement and civilization, are in the brief period of ten or fifteen years to be transformed into our model Northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting, to which no one can now set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction, which will call for forbearance and which will have to be relieved by the temperate, fostering care of the Government. One of the most potent, if not indispensable agencies in this direction, will be the developing of some system to aid in the education of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana, in which there is not a solitary school-house, is full of suggestion. We compelled these people to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just means untried to make them good, loyal citizens. How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country are problems addressing themselves to our head and to best statesmanship. The foundation for these efforts must be laid in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal, exact justice accorded to them. Give them no favors, but see to it that everything which the Government confers upon the most favored. Give them no just cause for complaint, and then hold them by every necessary means to an exact, rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the Constitution and its amendments, to secure to all within their borders manhood and citizenship, with every right thereto belonging."

THE PUBLIC FAITH.

The just obligations to public creditors created when the Government was in the throes of threatened dissolution, and as an indispensable condition of its salvation, guaranteed by the lives and blood of thousands of its brave defenders, are to be kept with religious faith, as are all the pledges subsidiary thereto and contributory thereof. In my judgment the pledge of Congress of January 14, 1875, for the redemption of the notes of the United States in coin is the plighted faith of the nation, and national honor, simple honesty and justice to the people whose permanent welfare and prosperity are dependent upon true money as the basis of their pecuniary transactions, all demand the scrupulous observance of this pledge, and it is the duty of Congress to supplement it with such legislation as shall be necessary for its strict fulfilment.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In our system of government intelligence must give safety and value to the ballot, hence the common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution they and the higher institutions should be secured by every possible and proper guaranty against every form of sectarian influence or control.

ECONOMY.

There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the Government consistent with the effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Offices should be conferred only upon the basis of high character and particular fitness, should be administered only as public trusts and not for private advantage.

MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The foregoing are chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to carry them into full practical effect is the work it now has on hand. To the completion of its great mission our party pledges itself in hope and confidence, cheered and stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements, remembering that under God it is to that party more than to any other in this centennial year of our existence for a preserved, unbroken Union, for the fact that there is no master or slave throughout our broad dominions, and that the emancipated millions look upon the ensign of the Republic as the symbol of the fulfilled declaration that "all men are created free and equal," and the guaranty of their own equality under the law with the most highly favored citizen of the land.

To the intelligence and conscience of all who desire good government, good will, good money and universal prosperity, the Republican party, not unmindful of imperfections and shortcomings of human organization, yet with the honest purpose of its masses promptly to retrieve all errors and to summarily punish all offenders against the laws of the country, confidently submits its claims for the continued support of the American people.

Respectfully,

[Signed.] WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

LYNCHING IN INDIANA.

A Witness for the Defense in a Murder Trial Shot by a Mob.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Two weeks ago an armed mob broke into the jail at Paoli, Orange county, Indiana, and attempted to murder two prisoners named Jones and Jolliver, who were charged with murder. The prisoners had arms and drove the mob off. The prisoners were sent to New Albany for safe-keeping. At Mitchell, Indiana, Abe Jones, a saloon keeper, was suspected of having been hired to give testimony that would break down the prosecution of the accused murderers. On Sunday morning at one o'clock, one hundred masked and well-armed horsemen entered Mitchell, surrounded the saloon of Abe Jones, and fell to battering at the door for admission. This was denied by Jones, and upon this denial the vigilants commenced demolishing the saloon building. They were determined and energetic men, and it was not long before the building was a total wreck. Jones, finding that he could not prevent the entrance of the mob into his house, attempted to escape by the back way, but the effort was foiled. The vigilantes were determined that Jones should die, and as soon as he appeared at the back door a dozen shots were fired at him, one of them penetrating through the lungs, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Upon receiving this wound Jones fell to the ground, and not moving or showing any signs of life, the vigilants supposed him killed, and mounting their horses galloped out of town. This morning, however, Jones was still alive, and he will doubtless be added to the long list of those who have preceded him to death through the agency of these Orange county vigilants.

Charlie Ross Again Discovered.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—A colored man, giving his name as George, and saying his home was in Utica, N. Y., has appeared here and sought an interview with the police authorities. He said he had seen Charlie Ross alive and well within five weeks, and also that he was the servant of the gang of associates of Mosher and Douglas who had charge of the stolen child. He claims to be able to restore the child, and says he is after the reward, but did not dare come forward before. Little confidence is placed in his story, but another interview with him will take place this afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1876.

The Steamboat Bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce today considered the Steamboat bill. Messrs. Conkling and Boutwell made strong opposition to many of its provisions, particularly those in the Western steamboat interests. Messrs. Churchman, of Philadelphia, Sherlock, of Cincinnati, Whiting, of Buffalo, Copeland, of New York, and Bolfinger, of St. Louis, representing the steamboat interests, are now in the city to urge the passage of the bill. The action of the Senate committee to-day, it is feared, however, will jeopardize its passage.

The Resumption Stumbling Block.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day had another long session, but failed to reach a conclusion on the question of resumption, the committee standing one against repeal. The pressure is brought to bear for action on the part of the friends of Mr. Hendricks, who declares that he will not accept the nomination unless some action is taken on this question.

The advocates of repeal have undoubtedly a clear majority in the House, and they are indignant that the committee does not give them an opportunity to vote. A caucus will be called to determine the question. It is rumored that there is

A Letter from Mr. Hendricks,

insisting upon immediate action as a preliminary to his acceptance of the nomination, but no one can speak definitely about it.

Effect of Mr. Wheeler's Letter.

Since the appearance of Mr. Wheeler's letter this afternoon, the soft money men are talking more earnestly than ever about the necessity of some definite expression of opinion. Mr. Wheeler has placed himself so squarely upon the Resumption act and in opposition to its repeal, that it is deemed more than even necessary to make a definite issue with the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Hon. Edward McPherson for Government Printer.

The name of Hon. Edward McPherson, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, has been mentioned in connection with the office of Government Printer.

Senator Cameron

left for Bedford Springs to-day. He will not resume his seat in the Senate again this session, unless some unexpected emergency should demand his presence.

Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi.

The remarkable enterprise instituted by Captain James B. Eads, of St. Louis, Missouri, for the improvement of the navigation of the mouth of the Mississippi river whose, according to official avenues of information, to be in a fair way of a triumphant success. Captain Eads is in the city, and has made a statement before the committees of the two Houses of Congress, showing what has been accomplished up to the present time. The project, inaugurated under authority of provisions of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1875, as is already generally known, consisted in the construction of such permanent and sufficient jetties and auxiliary works as were necessary to create and permanently maintain a channel thirty feet in depth and not less than three hundred and fifty feet in width at average high flood tide through the Pass of the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico. Under the contract with the Government, Eads was to secure a navigable depth of twenty feet of water through the pass within thirty months after the approval of the act of Congress, and an additional depth of not less than two feet during each succeeding year, until a depth of not less than twenty feet should have been secured, up to which time he was to receive a stipulated sum amounting to about five hundred thousand dollars, and each two feet of depth above twenty was obtained, and the same beyond, the aggregate compensation, to include the maintenance of a channel thirty feet deep for twenty years, to be four and a quarter million dollars. Captain Eads' account of the successful co-operation of physical forces in the deepening of the channel between the jetties indicates that the required depth of thirty feet to complete the contract would be reached considerably more than within the limited time. Previously the mouths of the Mississippi were uncertain and variable and navigation was rendered difficult and dangerous.

The success of the Eads project promises to work one of the greatest revolutions in the current of trade probably known to any country. The vast navigable water system which pours the products of the Mississippi will then find an outlet through the South Pass and the Gulf of Mexico.

The products of the rich interior basin of the continent will reach the mouth of the outer world without change of bulk, thus largely economizing in the expense of transportation. With the increased facilities afforded by the railroads, lakes and canals of the United States and the extended and growing means of grain shipments at Philadelphia and other emporiums on the seaboard, American bottoms are already beginning to rule the market. The granary of Europe along the shores of the Black Sea is already beginning to feel the effects of American competition, as is shown in the decline of trade. If this be so under the present comparatively limited system of transportation, the advantages to accrue from the accession of the unlimited facilities afforded by an unobstructed outlet by the mouth of the Mississippi can hardly be imagined.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1876.

General Sherman on the Indian Question.

General Sherman has written a letter to Mr. Tappan, one of the Indian Peace Commissioners of 1868, in which he presents some facts in reply to the remarkable communication, under Phillips published in a New York paper. The original letter has never been received by General Sherman, and, as he expresses it, has been written *at him* rather than to him. He says that the letter as a fabrication throughout, and a most impudent production, especially in view of the fact that he never had any personal acquaintance with Mr. Phillips, nor had any correspondence with him. He characterizes the allegations of Mr. Phillips that he favors the extermination of the Indians as utterly without foundation. He calls attention to his frequent exertions in behalf of the Indians by their settlement on reservations, notably in the settlement of the Navajoes in Arizona and of the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahoes and Comanches on the Canadian and the Cimmaron rivers in the Indian Territory. The General states that he has never favored the wanton destruction of human life in any instance, nor has that been the wish of any officer or soldier in the army. At the same time he believed in compelling these Indians to remain upon the reservations set apart for them. He states that at no time were the Indians kept in more wholesome subjection than during the period of the brief period of partial administration by the army.

Swoope Defalcation to be Investigated.

A resolution was offered in the House today, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts of the Swope defalcation, and to report a measure of relief, but an objection was made, so the resolution was not entertained. The necessity of the resolution to meet this particular case affords a very clear indication that there should be some remedial legislation. There is no law on the statute book which protects an innocent party against a double assessment, if the District Attorney or other officer authorized to receive money should turn out to be a scoundrel and defaulter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1876.

The War Against the Sioux.

Great activity prevails at army headquarters in forwarding troops and supplies to the scene of war in the mountains of the Big Horn. General Sheridan, by a judicious distribution of the troops going duty on the Atlantic seaboard, has been able, notwithstanding the limited forces at his command, to respond to the calls of General Sheridan for more troops. This will enable him to renew the operations of the army in the savage country with increased vigor and prompt and decisive results. The last of the detachments are now on their way westward. In the meantime Lieutenant General Sheridan reports from Chicago that everything is progressing satisfactorily, and will be in shape for a resumption of active operations in a few weeks. According to official intelligence received at headquarters here, as soon as the necessary preparations are made and the supplies forwarded, the Lieutenant General will take the field and superintend the operations of the troops in person, as he did in his eminently successful winter campaign of 1868–69 against the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahoes and Comanches between the Platte and the Red river of the South. Lieutenant General Sheridan will remain in Washington directing the general movements of the troops and providing all means in his power to insure the success of the campaign. The plan of campaign determined upon is a combined movement of three columns, with Fort Ellis as the base. Two of the columns will move directly against the Indians and one against their villages. General Sheridan will, according to his present plan, in all probability establish his headquarters in the field at some advantageous point on Goose creek, about forty miles northwest of Fort Phil Karney, and near the point of Crook's battle of the Rosebud on June 17. The troops of the different columns will aggregate about three to four thousand, with all the physical features of the country decidedly against them.

In speaking of the war, General Sherman says that it will be stubborn and bloody; that the Indian chieftains will naturally have the choice of positions; that to fight them it will be necessary to take them when they offer or wherever caught; they will not fight unless they have the advantage of ground and numbers, and as a consequence we must suffer losses. He says that Crook and Terry have no superiors as Indian fighters, and if they get anything like a fair chance they will make it warm for the warriors of the Big Horn. He estimates the fighting force of the Sioux now in arms at twenty-five hundred. It is the settled purpose to make the punishment of the Sioux one never to be forgotten by that or yet powerful portion of our aboriginal population.

To-night General Sherman received official confirmation of the status of affairs in the Indian country. As anticipated in the press reports, it will be impossible for Merritt to reach Crook before August first, at which time an advance will be made. Dispatches indicate that a junction will be promptly effected between Crook and Terry, when active operations will begin, and an engagement is expected early in August. The dispatches say that the Yellowstone is falling, which will necessitate the hastening of supplies forward, otherwise the low stage of water will cause great embarrassment. Military forces have taken charge of all the agencies in the Sioux country, and the Indians in these vicinities are kept under rigid surveillance. This measure of precaution is designed to prevent an accession to the savage forces when the news of the Custer fight reaches these Indians.

Geological and Geographical Surveys.

The members of the United States geological and geographical surveys of the Territories, Dr. F. V. Hayden in charge, will leave Washington for the rendezvous of the expedition at Denver, during the coming week, and will be in the field about the first of August. The expedition for 1876 has been organized as follows: Professor F. V. Hayden, geologist in charge; James Stevenson, executive officer; Dr. Elliott, corresponding secretary and in charge of natural history department. The first division will embrace A. D. Wilson, topographer in charge; F. M. Embitch, geologist; Mr. Atkinson, topographer. This division of the survey will start from the rendezvous on Owl creek, Wyoming Territory, sixteen miles south of Cheyenne, and proceed south as far as Uncompahgre Agency, in the San Juan region in Southern Colorado, where they will commence their scientific labors. It is intended that this division shall complete the exploration of a small portion of Colorado which lies near the Utah line, then move northward on the west side of the Rocky Mountains and join forces with another division of the survey, which will commence its work in the neighborhood of the White River Agency.

The second division will consist of Henry Gannett, topographer in charge; Dr. A. C. Reale, geologist; Robert Adams, assistant, and James Stevenson. This division will embark on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and proceed southward to Pueblo, with a pack train, travel southwest to a region known as Sierra la Sal. This is the locality from which a portion of the exhibition was drawn last year by the Indians composed of renegade Utes and Navajos, and in consequence of which this section of the Territory was left without examination.

The third division will have G. R. Bechler, topographer in charge, assisted by a geologist and mineralogist. This division will make its way west through the Middle Park, commencing its labors at the western rim of this park, working along the northwestern part of Colorado, joining Clarence King's survey of the fortieth parallel.

The fourth division will be placed under the charge of Dr. Elliott Cowes, with an assistant in natural history. This division will be devoted to zoological research, and will not be confined to any particular locality, but will traverse the entire mountainous region of Colorado, making collections of birds, animals, shells, plants and insects, studying the habits and determining the geographical distribution of all forms found in that region.

Professor Hayden will take an assistant and make an extended tour over a greater portion of the entire country, in order to obtain material for the survey of the next three years in Colorado. It is the intention to complete the exploration of Colorado this year, which will enable the issuing of the six topographical and geological atlas sheets now ready, with the exception of the work this season. In addition to the work to be done in Colorado this year, a portion of Wyoming Territory will also be examined, and form a portion of the next annual report of the survey. The various parties will leave the field about the first of November.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1876.

A Bright Political Outlook.

Secretary Chandler, Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, says that the correspondence of the committee from all parts of the country promises a magnificent triumph in November; that never was the party so thoroughly united, nor were accessions from the Democratic ranks so numerous and influential.

A Powerful Minority.

The Republican minority in the House demonstrated to-day, on several propositions, that if held together it could prevent the majority from putting a purely political question through by a two-third vote. The first test was on the resolution to authorize the committees of investigation to report at any time, defeated, as two-thirds could not be obtained. Later they made their first fight against the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, by defeating the motion of Mr. Whitthorne to lay the majority report on the table. The Committee on Naval Affairs reports a definite proposition of impeachment. Dilatory motions will not be resorted to, but resistance will be made to any effort to refer questions to any committee, and delaying action until next winter. The minority of the committee say that they cannot complete their report by Friday next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1876.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF SECRETARY ROBESON.

The following are the formal resolutions of impeachment against Secretary Robeson set forth in Chairman Glover's Real Estate Pool Committee's report. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the committee not to incorporate the impeachment resolution in it. The opposition, however, comes from the Democratic members, as the Republicans are anxious to have the same brought into the House, as it will afford the opportunity to disclose the motive which actuates the prosecution of the Secretary:

Resolved, That George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Resolved, That the testimony taken in the case of George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report such resolutions as may be necessary, suitable articles of impeachment of George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate and there impeach George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States of America, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented and request the Senate to take such order in the premises as to them may seem proper.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be, and is hereby, instructed to certify to the Attorney General of the United States a copy of this report, recommending these resolutions, with the accompanying evidence, for such action in the premises as he may deem proper under the law and acts as developed in the testimony and letters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1876.

IMPEACHMENT OF ROBESON NOT CERTAIN.

It is understood the Real Estate Pool Committee's report will not contain the resolution of impeachment of Robeson. While strongly condemning the Secretary, the report will ask that the testimony be turned over to the Judiciary Committee and be considered in conjunction with testimony from the Naval Investigating Committee, to see if it furnishes ground for impeachment.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Offices established—Baker's Summit, Bedford county, Charles W. Zook, Postmaster; Evit's Creek, Bedford county, Elizabeth Miller, Postmaster; Lizzard Lake, Wayne county, William Salsbery, Postmaster; Melrose, Susquehanna county, John Ward, Postmaster; West Union, Greene county, Oliver McVey, Postmaster, Office discontinued—French Creek, Mercer county. Name changed—Blue Mountain, Northampton county to Penn Argyle, and Henry Jory appointed Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Robert E. Hall, Bovard, Butler county; Henry C. Hess, the Gap, Columbia county; Margaret Small, Clark's Mills, Mercer county; J. J. Madis, Curtin, Dauphin county; Eugene C. Van Dyke, East Canton, Bradford county; Joseph Grange, Eldredville, Sullivan county; Daniel Roberts, Elk Creek, Erie county; Thomas B. Miller, Espy, Columbia county; Joseph J. Taylor, the Gap, Elk county; Aaron Dodge, Mainesburgh, Tioga county; Mrs. Mary Ferguson, New Hamburg, Mercer county; David McIlvain, New Vernon, Mercer county; John Dewald, Pine Summit, Columbia county; John Ford, Round Island, Clinton county; Benjamin R. Jones, St. Nicholas, Schuylkill county; Wm. J. Boner, Sandy Valley, Jefferson county; Benj. Taylor, Turtle Point, McKean county.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President has signed the Silver bill; also the Army Appropriation bill.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared the fifth and final dividend of twenty-five per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Washington, D. C., making dividends of one hundred per cent.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending July 18, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

C. & S. J. Adams, Pittsburgh—Pokers.
C. Adams, Pittsburgh—Coffee mill.
T. C. Fears, Pittsburgh—Manufacture of glass ware.
S. Diescher, Pittsburgh—Coke oven.
T. Johnson, Pittsburgh—Coffee mill.
G. W. Williamson, Pittston—Car link adjuster.
G. W. Williamson, Pittston—Railroad tie.
J. Laughlin, York—Straw cutter.
W. Montgomery, Amity—Plane.
T. Thornton, Tidioute—Tubing clutches.
H. M. Parshall, Tidioute—Oil pump.
A. T. Nichols, Williamsport—Mitering machine.
H. A. Guignon, Corry—Pump.
P. Deland, Little Cooley—Bucket.
T. Malcomson, Oil City—Rotary valve.
Design—H. Ahlenberg, Philadelphia—Typemold.
D. P. Beard, Cincinnati—Furnace.
B. Davies, Cincinnati—Time register.
H. Gross Cincinnati—Time lock.
W. Kimble, Alliance—Whiffletrees.
W. Todd, Wauseon—Wash-stand.
A. Eberle, Hamilton—Horse detaching apparatus.
W. Neracher, Cleveland—Key fastener.
A. Luckhamp, Columbus—Dressing staves.
C. Diebold, Canton—Safes.

THE INDIAN WAR.

News From General Crook—All Quiet in His Camp.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A private message received from the commanding officer at Fort Fetterman says a private courier has just arrived from the command in the field, who left on the night of the 17th. The day previous a courier was started with mail and official matter, but has not yet arrived. All quiet and well in camp. ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The *Globe-Democrat*'s special from Leavenworth says: Advices received at Fort Leavenworth this evening from Fort Laramie, state that a party of four miners from the Black Hills, on their way to Cheyenne, have been killed, scalped and stripped by Indians. One man was named Laughlin, from St. Louis, and two names not given, were from Alton. No date is given.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 20.—A *Pioneer-Press and Tribune* special from Bismarck says: The statement that Sitting Bull was killed in the fight with Custer is contradicted from Indian sources. Crazy Horse and Black Moon were also killed. The statement that Sitting Bull's band of Unkpapas has lost 100 killed, leaving a total loss of 1 Indians will reach nearly four hundred is renewed. Six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry left Bismarck to-day on the steamer Carroll for Fort Buford. Nearly all the bucks are absent from the Standing Rock camp, and have undoubtedly joined the hostiles.

CHEYENNE, July 22.—The courier who left Goose creek on the evening of the 16th, arrived at Fort Fetterman to-night. His delay was caused by having met at Powder river a body of two hundred Indians, from whom he escaped, hiding himself in the timber for twenty-four hours, one Indian following his trail nine miles. He says they were evidently waiting for him, and fears that the couriers who were sent from Fetterman on the 16th inst. with dispatches for Crook have been intercepted, as he saw their trail this side of the river, but not beyond. Delay ran him out of rations, compelling him to live two days. He left all quiet in camp. The hostile Sioux are believed to be north of Goose creek forty miles, and not far from the scene of the late massacre on the little Big Horn. Reinforcements are coming in, camp lately, nor attempted to burn it out, although the parched condition of the grass renders this somewhat easy; at least all former attempts in this direction failed. The wagon train gives them a supply until October. The command moved seven miles north on the day of the courier's departure to the first branch of Tongue river, near the foot of the Big Horn Mountains, where they will camp until the Fifth Cavalry, which left Camp Robinson on the 17th, reaches it, about the 5th of August. General Crook will make no aggressive movement until this event, and when, if the couriers whom he has dispatched to Terry in pursuance of him to join him succeed in reaching that command, he will have made a junction with Terry, the next active movement of the army will be the hastening of supplies forward, otherwise the low stage of water will cause great embarrassment. Military forces have taken charge of all the agencies in the Sioux country, and the Indians in these vicinities are kept under rigid surveillance. This measure of precaution is designed to prevent an accession to the savage forces when the news of the Custer fight reaches these Indians.

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The members of the United States geological and geographical surveys of the Territories, Dr. F. V. Hayden in charge, will leave Washington for the rendezvous of the expedition at Denver, during the coming week, and will be in the field about the first of August. The expedition for 1876 has been organized as follows: Professor F. V. Hayden, geologist in charge; James Stevenson, executive officer; Dr. Elliott, corresponding secretary and in charge of natural history department. The first division will embrace A. D. Wilson, topographer in charge; F. M. Embitch, geologist; Mr. Atkinson, topographer. This division of the survey will start from the rendezvous on Owl creek, Wyoming Territory, sixteen miles south of Cheyenne, and proceed south as far as Uncompahgre Agency, in the San Juan region in Southern Colorado, where they will commence their scientific labors. It is intended that this division shall complete the exploration of a small portion of Colorado which lies near the Utah line, then move northward on the west side of the Rocky Mountains and join forces with another division of the survey, which will commence its work in the neighborhood of the White River Agency.

The second division will consist of Henry Gannett, topographer in charge; Dr. A. C. Reale, geologist; Robert Adams, assistant, and James Stevenson. This division will embark on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and proceed southward to Pueblo, with a pack train, travel southwest to a region known as Sierra la Sal. This is the locality from which a portion of the exhibition was drawn last year by the Indians composed of renegade Utes and Navajos, and in consequence of which this section of the Territory was left without examination.

The third division will have G. R. Bechler, topographer in charge, assisted by a geologist and mineralogist. This division will make its way west through the Middle Park, commencing its labors at the western rim of this park, working along the northwestern part of Colorado, joining Clarence King's survey of the fortieth parallel.

The fourth division will be placed under the charge of Dr. Elliott Cowes, with an assistant in natural history. This division will be devoted to zoological research, and will not be confined to any particular locality, but will traverse the entire mountainous region of Colorado, making collections of birds, animals, shells, plants and insects, studying the habits and determining the geographical distribution of all forms found in that region.

Professor Hayden will take an assistant and make an extended tour over a greater portion of the entire country, in order to obtain material for the survey of the next three years in Colorado. It is the intention to complete the exploration of Colorado this year, which will enable the issuing of the six topographical and geological atlas sheets now ready, with the exception of the work this season. In addition to the work to be done in Colorado this year, a portion of Wyoming Territory will also be examined, and form a portion of the next annual report of the survey. The various parties will leave the field about the first of November.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1876.

A Bright Political Outlook.

Secretary Chandler, Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, says that the correspondence of the committee from all parts of the country promises a magnificent triumph in November; that never was the party so thoroughly united, nor were accessions from the Democratic ranks so numerous and influential.

A Powerful Minority.

The Republican minority in the House demonstrated to-day, on several propositions, that if held together it could prevent the majority from putting a purely political question through by a two-third vote. The first test was on the resolution to authorize the committees of investigation to report at any time, defeated, as two-thirds could not be obtained. Later they made their first fight against the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, by defeating the motion of Mr. Whitthorne to lay the majority report on the table. The Committee on Naval Affairs reports a definite proposition of impeachment. Dilatory motions will not be resorted to, but resistance will be made to any effort to refer questions to any committee, and delaying action until next winter. The minority of the committee say that they cannot complete their report by Friday next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1876.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF SECRETARY ROBESON.

The following are the formal resolutions of impeachment against Secretary Robeson set forth in Chairman Glover's Real Estate Pool Committee's report. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the committee not to incorporate the impeachment resolution in it. The opposition, however, comes from the Democratic members, as the Republicans are anxious to have the same brought into the House, as it will afford the opportunity to disclose the motive which actuates the prosecution of the Secretary:

Resolved, That George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Resolved, That the testimony taken in the case of George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report such resolutions as may be necessary, suitable articles of impeachment of George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate and there impeach George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States of America, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented and request the Senate to take such order in the premises as to them may seem proper.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be, and is hereby, instructed to certify to the Attorney General of the United States a copy of this report, recommending these resolutions, with the accompanying evidence, for such action in the premises as he may deem proper under the law and acts as developed in the testimony and letters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1876.

IMPEACHMENT OF ROBESON NOT CERTAIN.

It is understood the Real Estate Pool Committee's report will not contain the resolution of impeachment of Robeson. While strongly condemning the Secretary, the report will ask that the testimony be turned over to the Judiciary Committee and be considered in conjunction with testimony from the Naval Investigating Committee, to see if it furnishes ground for impeachment.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Offices established—Baker's Summit, Bedford county, Charles W. Zook, Postmaster; Evit's Creek, Bedford county, Elizabeth Miller, Postmaster; Lizzard Lake, Wayne county, William Salsbery, Postmaster; Melrose, Susquehanna county, John Ward, Postmaster; West Union, Greene county, Oliver McVey, Postmaster, Office discontinued—French Creek, Mercer county. Name changed—Blue Mountain, Northampton county to Penn Argyle, and Henry Jory appointed Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Robert E. Hall, Bovard, Butler county; Henry C. Hess, the Gap, Columbia county; Margaret Small, Clark's Mills, Mercer county; J. J. Madis, Curtin, Dauphin county; Eugene C. Van Dyke, East Canton, Bradford county; Joseph Grange, Eldredville, Sullivan county; Daniel Roberts, Elk Creek, Erie county; Thomas B. Miller, Espy, Columbia county; Joseph J. Taylor, the Gap, Elk county; Aaron Dodge, Mainesburgh, Tioga county; Mrs. Mary Ferguson, New Hamburg, Mercer county; David McIlvain, New Vernon, Mercer county; John Dewald, Pine Summit, Columbia county; John Ford, Round Island, Clinton county; Benjamin R. Jones, St. Nicholas, Schuylkill county; Wm. J. Boner, Sandy Valley, Jefferson county; Benj. Taylor, Turtle Point, McKean county.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President has signed the Silver bill; also the Army Appropriation bill.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared the fifth and final dividend of twenty-five per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Washington, D. C., making dividends of one hundred per cent.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending July 18, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

C. & S. J. Adams, Pittsburgh—Pokers.
C. Adams, Pittsburgh—Coffee mill.
T. C. Fears, Pittsburgh—Manufacture of glass ware.
S. Diescher, Pittsburgh—Coke oven.
T. Johnson, Pittsburgh—Coffee mill.
G. W. Williamson, Pittston—Car link adjuster.
G. W. Williamson, Pittston—Railroad tie.
J. Laughlin, York—Straw cutter.
W. Montgomery, Amity—Plane.
T. Thornton, Tidioute—Tubing clutches.
H. M. Parshall, Tidioute—Oil pump.
A. T. Nichols, Williamsport—Mitering machine.
H. A. Guignon, Corry—Pump.
P. Deland, Little Cooley—Bucket.
T. Malcomson, Oil City—Rotary valve.
Design—H. Ahlenberg, Philadelphia—Type-mold.
D. P. Beard, Cincinnati—Furnace.
B. Davies, Cincinnati—Time register.
H. Gross Cincinnati—Time lock.
W. Kimble, Alliance—Whiffletrees.
W. Todd, Wauseon—Wash-stand.
A. Eberle, Hamilton—Horse detaching apparatus.
W. Neracher, Cleveland—Key fastener.
A. Luckhamp, Columbus—Dressing staves.
C. Diebold, Canton—Safes.

THE INDIAN WAR.

News From General Crook—All Quiet in His Camp.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A private message received from the commanding officer at Fort Fetterman says a private courier has just arrived from the command in the field, who left on the night of the 17th. The day previous a courier was started with mail and official matter, but has not yet arrived. All quiet and well in camp. ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The *Globe-Democrat*'s special from Leavenworth says: Advices received at Fort Leavenworth this evening from Fort Laramie, state that a party of four miners from the Black Hills, on their way to Cheyenne, have been killed, scalped and stripped by Indians. One man was named Laughlin, from St. Louis, and two, names not given, were from Alton. No date is given.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 20.—A *Pioneer-Press and Tribune* special from Bismarck says: The statement that Sitting Bull was killed in the fight with Custer is contradicted from Indian sources. Crazy Horse and Black Moon were also killed. The statement that Sitting Bull's band of Unkpapas has lost 100 killed, leaving a total loss of 1 Indians will reach nearly four hundred is renewed. Six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry left Bismarck to-day on the steamer Carroll for Fort Buford. Nearly all the bucks are absent from the Standing Rock camp, and have undoubtedly joined the hostiles.

CHEYENNE, July 22.—The courier who left Goose creek on the evening of the 16th, arrived at Fort Fetterman to-night. His delay was caused by having met at Powder river a body of two hundred Indians, from whom he escaped, hiding himself in the timber for twenty-four hours, one Indian following his trail nine miles. He says

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

ROBERT LINCOLN, of Chicago, son of the martyr President, personally denounces the statement of the Democratic press that he proposes to take the stump in Illinois for TILDEN, as "utterly and foolishly false."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has at last come out for HAYES. It took nearly three columns of that paper to define the editor's position, but the article is an exhaustive one, and so conclusive that no Democrat will ever try to answer it.

THE double-ender combination presented by the St. Louis Convention, on the currency question, was paralleled in 1844 by a Democratic banner paraded in Chester county during the POLK and DALLAS campaign, which had inscribed upon it "Free Trade and a Protective Tariff."

THE Brooklyn *Argus* (Democratic) draws this striking picture of the Presidential candidate of its party:

The future historian, to do Tilden justice, must paint him as the monumental charlatan of his times. The variety of his professions is only limited by the needs of his ambition and his capacity for subterfuge and deceit.

AS A general thing the Democrats count the five electoral votes of West Virginia as *sure* for TILDEN; yet, as a French author says, "that which happens is always the impossible." The Republicans of that State are going to make a strong and earnest fight, and, as they are united, and the Democrats are not, they have a chance to succeed of which they will make the best possible use.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, does not appear to be taking any steps toward making good his recent brave words concerning the perpetrators of the Hamburg massacre. He should give up his office unless he exhausts all the power of the State to bring these men to the bar of a criminal court for trial. Open rebellion should receive no quarter, and rebellion when pute on the guise of assassination least of all.

THE farmers in and around TILDEN'S native town have conferred upon him a new name. They call him "the Wolf of New Lebanon," he having duped them into building the Harlem Extension Railroad, whereby the town was bonded to the extent of one-fifth of its valuation, and their hard-earnings squeezed out of them by wholesale without anything to show for it. The feeling against him in that section is intensely bitter.

THE foreign commerce of New York for last week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods $5,200,119; produce exports, $5 832,961, and specie exports, $2,620,887. The total imports of merchandise since January 1st were $169,906,952, against $201,100,066 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $230,175,023 in 1874. The total exports of produce were $142,891,283, against $138,159,030 in 1875, and $163,943,315 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $36,546,223, against $57,938,711 in 1875,and $32,819,183 in 1874.

THE New York *Bulletin* of Saturday says:

Seven steamships leave this port to-day for Europe, and are all fully freighted and take a large number of passengers, numbering nearly 1,500. The cargoes are, as usual, of a miscellaneous character, but the bulk of the freight consists of grain, cheese, flour and cotton. The quantity of cheese exported at this time is,we believe, unusual; some 38,000 boxes leave to-day. Of grain, the quantity reaches over 247,000 bushels; there are also 5,000 barrels of flour, and 1,200 bales of cotton. There is also a large quantity—over 4,000 packages—of canned meats and some 308 tons of lumber.

THE Lancaster *Express*, speaking of the crops in that section, says:

The farmers in this section, and throughout the country, have reason to be thankful. The crops of wheat, hay and oats have been excellent in Eastern Pennsylvania. The corn fields show a splendid growth. The reports are encouraging all the way from those of the West and South. Cotton promises a good yield. Fruit is abundant. Potatoes have flourished in spite of the bug. When the freshets of last year, which swept away the crops in the fertile plains of the Mississippi Valley, are remembered, there is no reason for any one to complain of a low the average.

OF THE crops in Indiana the Indianapolis *Journal* bears this testimony:

The last few days of dry, warm weather have been worth a great deal to Indiana, and we may now count with certainty on large and profitable crops of nearly everything. The wheat crop is saved. It will not be large, but fully an average crop. Oats will be much above an average. The hay crop will be many times larger than last year. Corn never looked better, and the indications are good for an immense yield. Of all fruits and vegetables there will be a very large yield, including small fruits, both domestic and wild. Vegetables of all kinds never were more abundant or cheaper.

THE foreign imports of Philadelphia during the fiscal year ending June 30, were $22,483,389, a decrease of $1,752,998 as compared with the preceding year. There was a decrease of $121,877 in cotton goods, $219,540 in general iron manufactures, $948,215 in sugar, $635,598 in molasses, $500,487 in woolen goods, $79,417 in salt, and $186,535 in carbonate of soda, and an increase of $263,193 in pig iron. The total foreign commerce of that port for the fiscal year shows the subjoined progress:

	1876.	1875.
Imports	$22,483,389	$24,236,387
Exports	40,254,075	28,588,019
Total	$62,737,464	$52,824,406

ONE of the leading spirits in the Wisconsin Democratic movement for "TILDEN and reform," is a fellow named GARDNER, who, in the early days of the rebellion, jumped the draft in that State, made his way into the rebel lines, donned the Confederate uniform of a major and fought against the North. He did more even than this. After the war he returned home, and, as if he had not sufficiently disgraced himself, he insulted Northern sentiment and public decency by wearing the rebel uniform until he was ordered that it was no longer safe for him to do so. His leadership is, however, in perfect accordance with the fitness of things, since he has at least proved his faith by his works.

IT IS now intimated that TILDEN is holding back his letter of acceptance until the House of Representatives comes to a vote on the proposition to repeal so much of the Resumption act as fixes the 1st of January, 1879, as the *time for returning to specie* payments. The well-informed New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says there are good reasons for believing that the intimation is correct. His expectation probably is that repeal will be carried, which will enable the facile Governor to say that he bows to the will of the people, as expressed through a Democratic Congress, believing that, in turn, will enable the inflationists to carry Indiana. But he will be likely to lose more in the East, by this slippery policy, than he will gain in the West.

THE Philadelphia *North American* illustrates Mr. TILDEN'S claim to the Presidency by the story of a Pennsylvania Dutchman, so the story ran, who in the earlier days of the Republic pestered the Treasury officials not a little. He turned up annually with his claim for a pension, but he failed to make his title clear. Year after year he presented his petition. At last somebody thought it worth while to catechise the old man. What regiment was he in? He did not know. What was his captain's name? He did not know. Where did he serve? Well, he remembered serving in Jersey and about Philadelphia. Perhaps he fought under Wayne? He did not remember Wayne. Well, perhaps he fought under Washington? "Vashington! Gott in himmel, ach no!" sputtered the old man, "I vas a Hessian." That is what is the matter with TILDEN. He is a Hessian, and fought on the wrong side.

THE New York *Evening Post* of Monday prints a letter from a "Southern subscriber" on the political situation in the Southern States, in which the writer maintains —and gives it as the deliberate opinion of the leading citizens of those States—that the war "settled nothing, except that the North and West are stronger for the time in muscle and numbers." Perpetual appeals to the memories of '76 will not, he says, restore harmony to the States, and no Southern man, unless he is an aspirant for office, can recognize the relation of the Southern States to the Union in any other light but that of complete vassalage to the North. They cherish, he says, the idea that at some future time "the Southern people may be able to throw off the incubus that weighs them down, and organize their institutions to suit their own best interests, having to consult no other will than their own, and not be regulated by the majority rule of sections in matters where there is no common interest. The right of the majority should be confined to the street, where the public circulate to and fro, but should not pass beyond the front door and interfere with every private household; "which contemplates, in other words, the overthrow not only of the right of negro suffrage, which is now guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, but also the fundamental principle of our political system. He is, of course, a pronounced adherent of "TILDEN and reform!"

DEMOCRATIC INTRIGUES.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," and there never was a house more completely divided against itself than is the Democratic party at this moment. HENDRICKS is against TILDEN, and TILDEN is against HENDRICKS. TILDEN'S friends intrigue to get HENDRICKS off the ticket, and HENDRICKS' friends are as keen to get rid of TILDEN. We have before us, for instance, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which boldly charges TILDEN with the attempt to drive HENDRICKS off the ticket, and also the New York *Herald*, which lays to HENDRICKS the charge that he has been scheming to drive TILDEN out of the way. Although there have been the most vigorous protestations that everything was lovely, that our Democratic brethren were dwelling together in unity, and that it was all being so beautifully arranged that greenback and gray-back, hard money and soft money, inflation and contraction Democrats, were all to lie down together, and little SAMMIE TILDEN and Uncle TOMMIE HENDRICKS were to lead them, these two papers, by their frankness, have dispelled all such delusions, and each plainly charges treachery upon the other. Here is what the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* Washington correspondent says:

There is a conspiracy afloat to force Governor Hendricks off the ticket and place that contemptible din whistle statesman, Morrison, of Illinois, or some other cipher, in his place. Speaker Kerr's kindness and dignified Morrison with the prominence that he will never gain by his own abilities, and he has been able to manipulate two or three members on the Banking and Currency Committee, notably Wike and Gibson. Before the St. Louis Convention the New York Democrats and Tilden's backers felt that some slight concession would have to be made to the Western men, and the resumption repeal plank was put in the platform. The Western Democrats, headed by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, accepted the situation so gracefully that Hewitt and Willis, Tilden's tools and managers, were agreeably surprised, and concluded it would not be necessary to carry out the St. Louis platform, but that the Western men had taken so kindly to crow they could be fed on mud as a regular diet, hence the cowardly and rascally course of the Banking and Currency Committee. When the report got out that Hendricks would not accept the nomination unless the third section of the Resumption act was repealed, Tilden's friends intrigued to force him off by preventing Cox's committee from reporting the bill. This plot was revealed, when some of the members of the Ohio delegation went to Gibson and said, "We understand that Governor Hendricks has signified his determination not to accept the second place on the ticket unless the third section of the Resumption act is immediately repealed." Gibson replied: "What do we care whether Hendricks accepts or not? We don't want him on the ticket, anyhow."

This is definite enough and plain enough; but here comes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* with a story just the reverse. He says:

The desperation with which the Western soft money men are pursuing their project of repealing the Resumption act, or at least the 3d clause, is becoming quite an object than to drive Mr. Tilden from the ticket. It has become generally known here that he has declared himself very much against any tinkering with the act, as inconsistent with his known opinions and record, and plainly contrary to the St. Louis platform. The expressions of his opinions and wishes, reported here, have renewed and intensified the efforts of the soft money men, and they have been added during the past week not only by personal and political friends of Mr. Hendricks, who have come here from the West for that purpose, but by direct communications of a significant character, conveyed privately to members of Congress, expressing his wish for the repeal. The battle is, therefore, between Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, and it is not an overstatement to say that the friends of Mr. Hendricks hope to drive Mr. Tilden from the ticket. Of course this purpose is not openly announced. It is the more dangerous because it is covertly pursued; but the leaders in it are men who are anything to embarrass and cripple him. The prospect to night is that they may succeed.

Both of these stories are probably true to the extent that the friends of both these candidates are intriguing each against the other. HENDRICKS hopes to shelve TILDEN and to take his place at the head of the ticket, and TILDEN expects to compel HENDRICKS to redeem a promise that he would accept unless the Resumption act were repealed, by preventing the repeal of the Resumption act. So far, it is "pull Dick, pull Devil," with no certainty as to which will pull the hardest.

This is, of course, a free confession of the utter absence of harmony from the Democratic ranks. The party is composed of two intensely hostile gange, each anxious and willing to cut the throats of the other; and the idea of combining such discordant elements as these in the face of the Republican party is laughable in the extreme. Meanwhile, however, the Western Democrats in the House are becoming very restive. They know that TILDEN has accepted the platform, and they restrict such accommodation to those whose notes that he have commanded confidence and had a selling price. Importers and commission merchants have of late restricted their long-time sales to those only whose notes are saiable. As a general thing, business throughout the country is in a much better condition than it has been before since 1873. Those who were crippled by the disasters of that period are now either out of the market altogether or have recuperated and are in a condition to meet their current obligations promptly, more especially now that we have an advancing market. The whole country is greatly in want of goods of all kinds, consumers and dealers alike being anxious to obtain them, and they will obtain them, it is affirmed, if Eastern dealers will do their share and assist in strengthening the present prospects of an active trade by extending their credits in a judicious manner, since thereby they will enlarge the purchasing facilities of buyers and increase the demand for goods, while by the same means more activity is created among producers, and a proportionate demand for labor by those who thus have their incomes enlarged. It is usually considered safe to enlarge credits in a rising market, and never safe to do so in a declining one.

THE House Committee on Currency and Banking seems to have definitely decided to take no action toward the repeal of the clause of the Resumption act fixing a date for return to specie payment. The committee held another full meeting yesterday, and discussed various propositions looking to the total or partial repeal of the law, but adjourned without reaching any agreement, or an order being made for another special meeting as usual. The probability is that TILDEN has issued an edict that the committee shall *not* report the repeal bill. This, of course, is rather the behest of fear than the dictation of principle. The bogus "reformer" fears that the Democratic ticket will be fatally injured in New York State, if, as a sequence to the St. Louis inflation platform, the House should vote unconditionally to repeal the Specie Resumption act. The St. Louis ticket is, therefore, still to be a "double header." It shall be Janus peace, or Janus war, according as the voters' hopes may be; meaning, unless the difficulty between TILDEN and HENDRICKS results in open rupture, in the West the inflation plank and HENDRICKS' declaration that that is the most vital and important part of the platform; and in the East hard money and a refusal of the House to repeal the specie resumption act. Meanwhile, however, the Western Democrats in the House are becoming very restive. They know that TILDEN has accepted that he shall have his own campaign," but he is going to stand by HENDRICKS and the platform. And if TILDEN is angry that HENDRICKS should seek to make the inflation element prominent, HENDRICKS is not less angry that TILDEN should place himself above his party and their platform, and defy both. The situation is thus becoming quite critical. The intensity of the feeling between the two wings of the party in Congress is great, and while TILDEN is feared, he is neither admired nor respected.

ENGLAND, at once the theoretical and the practical model of the free trade system, continues to suffer from a steadily increasing contraction of exports. The statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, shows that the amount of exports of the principal articles of British and Irish domestic manufactures to the United States during the six months ending June 30, 1 876, was $100,706,725, as compared with $139,121,381 for the corresponding months in 1875. The London *News*, speaking of the British Board of Trade returns, says of the figures for June:

They are as unsatisfactory, if not even more so, than those of the last four or five months. The declared value of British exports in April last. Much allowance must be made for the lower prices of the principal staples when comparison is made with last year or the year before; yet the quantities shipped, which afford the best test, are, except those of coal, cottons and alkali, universally below those of June, 1875. The declared value was £15,848,260, against £18,356,120 and £20,576,000 in the corresponding months of 1875 and 1874 respectively, being a decline of 13½ per cent. compared with last year, and 18¾ per cent. compared with the preceding year. The prices with which the six months of the year is 9¾ per cent. with the same period in 1875, and 15¾ per cent. with 1874. From continues very depressed. We have sent abroad about 270 tons more pig iron than last June, but of the manufactured article, which produces the chief profit to the employer and the employed, the diminution is over 30,000 tons. The linen trade is bad with the United States, and the whole decrease in this fabric is nearly due to that cause. Woolen manufactures are relatively unsatisfactory, the total decline in the value being over 17 per cent.

A NEW and needed departure on the part of the bench has just been taken by the United States Circuit Court Judge of the Southern district of Ohio, towards the correction of the abuse of their privilege by counsel in criminal cases by assaulting witnesses whose testimony stands unimpeached, and who, having no legal status in court, are wholly powerless to defend themselves in the case in which, for the first time in the history of our jurisprudence, a judge of one of the highest tribunals has not hesitated not only to characize the practice of the bar as it fitly deserved, but has promptly cut it off in the most summary manner, holding that the law does not license lawyers to assassinate the character of witnesses, and that upon the trial of a cause the trial should be confined to that of the person accused, and that the trial of the witnesses upon mere charges made by counsel should not be tolerated. He publicly warned the jury that the "terrific utterances" and "screaming violence" of the distinguished counsel were simply so much wind, and were indecent besides, and hinted that the professional assassin of witnesses' character was indeed a screaming coward out of their presence the platform, and it will be interesting to note how well they relish the situation.

ORGANIZATION.

The extremely hot weather having passed, the necessity for putting off the work of political organization has passed away; and as the time for effective action is rapidly approaching we submit to our political friends whether it would not be the wisest thing they could do to take hold, at once, of the work of local organization and push it with some degree of energy.

Under our election laws every one who is entitled to vote must be registered on or before September 7th; and no one will be allowed to vote who changes his residence after that date. Now, September 7th is only about six weeks off; and six weeks will afford little enough time to canvass each election division thoroughly and secure the registration of every Republican voter. Those, therefore, who take time by the forelock, and organize at once, will have all the advantage of the intervening time; while those who trifle with their opportunities and put off the work until a late day will find a big job on their hands, which they will be unable to attend to properly.

The dictate of prudence, then, is to begin at once and secure effective ward organizations. These can appoint active vigilance committees for each of the election districts into which they are divided, and these vigilance committees can subdivide into naturalization and registration committees. A thorough house to house canvass is needed, and no organization will be worth a snuff that does not undertake it.

Another matter is worthy of attention. In many of the election districts the district assessors have not yet made the round of their districts as required by law, and in all such cases there is, as yet, no registration. Some of the assessors have died; some have moved out of their districts; and in quite a number of cases no assessors were elected. In all such instances the court will, if applied to, appoint some one to act in place of those who have failed to qualify, and such application should be made to the court *this week*, if possible. The registry list should be posted up at the election places by the first Monday in August, and there is only next week left for making the registry. Let our friends see to it that this matter is promptly and properly attended to.

THE return to cooler weather is working a very decided change for the better in business affairs. In New York the feeling is hopeful as to a good autumn trade among all classes of merchants. Collections at the West and Southwest are made without difficulty, and with good harvests assured, there is said to be every promise of an especially active business with those sections during August. Many believe that prices have reached their lowest point, and that buyers throughout the country, fully aware of the fact, are now ready to purchase more liberally than for several years back. There are not a few who expect a more extensive trade than at any time since the fall of 1872. It is also argued that the time has come when Eastern merchants can safely grant longer time credits, provided they restrict such accommodation to those whose notes that be have commanded confidence and had a selling price. Importers and commission merchants have of late restricted their long-time sales to those only whose notes are saiable. As a general thing, business throughout the country is in a much better condition than it has been before since 1873. Those who were crippled by the disasters of that period are now either out of the market altogether or have recuperated and are in a condition to meet their current obligations promptly, more especially now that we have an advancing market. The whole country is greatly in want of goods of all kinds, consumers and dealers alike being anxious to obtain them, and they will obtain them, it is affirmed, if Eastern dealers will do their share and assist in strengthening the present prospects of an active trade by extending their credits in a judicious manner, since thereby they will enlarge the purchasing facilities of buyers and increase the demand for goods, while by the same means more activity is created among producers, and a proportionate demand for labor by those who thus have their incomes enlarged. It is usually considered safe to enlarge credits in a rising market, and never safe to do so in a declining one.

PERSONAL.

The head waiter of one of the Cape May hotels is the husband of a lady who, at one time, moved in the best circles of Philadelphia. He was her papa's butler, and they lived together about a month.

A young lady visited the fort near St. Augustine, Florida, a few days ago, to see the Indians camped there, and, in learning to shoot a bow and arrow, accidentally sent a whizzing arrow into the side of an Indian. A beginning has thus been made in avenging Custer's defeat.

An aged citizen of Maine was recently married to a woman he has been living with for forty years. When their "partnership" commenced, he had a wife in England, and he has been waiting and praying these forty years for her death, which occurred a few weeks since.

James Converse, of Iowa, gave away his entire fortune to poor and needy people, assisting over fourteen hundred different ones, and when sick and dying last week no one would even sit beside him. In that way Mr. Converse learned an important lesson, though he learned it rather late.

It appears that the suicide of Mlle. Stein, the celebrated young German actress, was caused by a cruel hoax. She was betrothed to a young nobleman, the Graf von B, who was possessed of very slender means. On the morning of her death, she received a letter stating that the young nobleman had been unfaithful to her, and had sought the hand of his cousin, a wealthy young woman. This letter was false. He had never asked for his cousin's hand, and had never ceased to be true to the poor girl whose despair drove her to this desperate act.

Miss Jeannette Bennett, sister to James Gordon Bennett, is greatly surprised and annoyed at the report that she has entered a convent; and her friends are industriously denying the story which originated in the brain of somebody. Miss Bennett, although educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, has no intention of becoming a nun, and like the man in the ministrels, says: "I'll have nun of it." The young lady, who is heiress to a million or two, is at Newport with her future sister-in-law, Miss May, and will enter the matrimonial state in the fall, her future husband being a lawyer of Boston.

STATE NEWS.

Schuylkill river commerce is worth $30,000,000 a year.

Mrs. Sarah Butters died at Corry on Sunday, aged eighty-four years.

Chester Council is wrestling with the subject of a paid fire department.

Titusville is making war against the dogs, and has captured 665 thus far.

Reading has a mounted letter carrier to serve the districts of the city on the outskirts.

Newton Hopkins, of Drumore township, Lancaster county, died from sunstroke last week.

The most lately developed meanness in Reading is the stealing of flowers from graves.

A young man named Tudor Williams was drowned at Wilkesbarre on the 20th inst., while bathing.

Butter was selling at ten cents a pound and eggs at ten cents a dozen, in Strongstown, Indiana county, last week.

James McGlinchy was stabbed seven times by Daniel Moran, in Wilkesbarre on the 21st, and probably fatally wound ed.

In the Catholic church at Johnstown, on Sunday, there were two funerals, a wedding and a christening, all within an hour.

Mr. William Addis, who walked out of a third story window in Reading on the night of the 18th, has since died from his injuries.

The German Government has sent a commissioner to the oil region to investigate the manner of producing and refining petroleum.

Clarence Holloway, aged twenty-three years, committed suicide by hanging on the 23d inst., on the McGinley farm, near Parker City.

The wife of a well-to-do man in West Harrisburg does gratis the week's wash of her church pastor's family, "just to spite her man," she says.

Fourteen boys have been drowned off the Tasker street wharf, Philadelphia, within a week. A few such places would keep the coroner busy.

The wife of Professor J. Stuckenholz, of Lancaster, attempted to commit suicide on Monday, by drowning first and then by hanging. Mental aberration.

The State Board of Public Charities were at the Blair county alms house on Monday, inquiring into alleged crookedness in the management of that institution.

The death of a mule is of such rare occurrence that it is worthy of record. An animal of this class, well known in Altoona, died on Monday, and was buried with appropriate ceremonies.

The Clinton *Republican* says that a party from Williamsport have sunk a shaft in the neighborhood of Rauch's mill, in Nippenose, and claim to have found nickel and silver ore in paying quantities.

In consequence of the great depression in the iron trade, which compelled the stoppage of the Allentown Furnace, all the works, ore beds, etc., are idle at present, and a large number of men are out of employment.

On Sunday morning at two o'clock, Mrs. E. L. Edwards, of Johnstown, thought she heard burglars in the house, and in her flight jumped from the second story window to the sidewalk below, receiving severe injuries.

The latest event at Minnequa was the baptism of a little Indian. An undoubted papoose was secured for the occasion, aged four months, and named "Agnes Minnequa." After the baptism the pale faces closed the day with a dance.

A music department has been established in connection with the State Normal School at Edinboro, Erie county, to which members of the school may be admitted, and such as desire it may be trained as teachers of the art.

Benjamin Jackson, an insane man, was found under a tree in West Brandywine, Chester county. He had been dead three days. His hand grasped a dem|ohn parti|lied mutual, and thirty-one dollars was in his pocketbook.

The *Free Press* says: There are two branches of business that are now quite active about Easton. One is keeping a keg of beer company up along the river, and the other is holding a dry goods box down under the shade of an awning.

Henry Meis, a tax collector of Luzarne county, living at Hazleton has decamped with $10,000 in collected taxes and several thousand dollars borrowed from immediate friends. The county officials in Wilkesbarre attached his headsmen for the amount.

The people in Warren and adjacent coal counties in Northwestern Pennsylvania are felicitating themselves upon having a new northward coal outlet in the Rochester and State Line Railroad, which is to be completed in a few months. The first

Mulligan and Pace, of Pittston, fought a prize fight, last week, to settle an old grudge. Pace's nose was broken in the third round, and he couldn't come to the scratch when time was called for the fourth, and Mulligan was declared the winner. No arrests.

It is announced that the Democrats refuse to support Mr. Wistar as Independent Republican candidate in the Fifth Congressional District, as they will run a man of their own, probably Mr. Vaux. Mr. Wistar declares that he will not withdraw, will not run, as there must be no chance of securing a Democrat. Good.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: Oat harvest is now in full blast in this vicinity. The crop is particularly good. The only trouble is that the grain is so heavy that it is lying down in many fields and will have to be mowed. This will add quite considerably to the expense of harvesting the crop.

Frank Stouch, of Reading, was working at Reinholdsville, Lancaster county, and returned to his home late on Friday night, to find that his wife was entertaining another man, who jumped from a second story window and escaped, leaving a tell tail pair of shoes behind him. Of course there was trouble in that house.

A report was circulated in Norristown on Thursday evening that a drowned man had been found in the basin that supplies that place with water. The report was ascertained to be false, but not before a large percentage of the male population had taken advantage of the excuse for not drinking water and inaugurated a beer famine.

There were 587 deaths in Philadelphia, last week, a marked decrease from the week previous, when the number was 854. Of the whole number 221 were under one year old. The principal causes of deaths were: Cholera infantum, 115; congestion of the brain, 40; sunstroke, 30; consumption, 89; marasmus, 34; old age, 18; convulsions, 26; heart disease, 16.

The Gettysburg *Compiler* says: The intensely warm weather of the past three weeks has been very hard on the fish in the shallower parts of our creeks. In Big Conowago, we are informed, fish died by thousands, causing in some localities an odor almost sickening. The water became warm beyond all previous experience. Cooler nights, which we now have, will doubtless impart to the streams a degree of freshness, and thus arrest the unwonted destruction of fish alluded to. In the mountain streams the fish have not suffered.

OHIO NEWS.

A boy named Willie Foreman was smothered in an elevator chute at Weston, Thursday.

A store was robbed and set on fire at Thornville, Perry county, on Saturday night. Loss $7,000.

The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Ohio will hold its annual session at Dayton, August 2 and 3.

Charles Wells, a farmer residing near Dayton, was sunstruck Tuesday afternoon, from the effects of which he soon died.

C. O. Betz, a farmer living near Alliance, was killed last week by the horses he was driving taking fright, running away and throwing him out of the wagon.

In Warren county, the wheat harvest is over. Oats and grass are reported good. Fruit is plentiful, excepting peaches. The season has been dry until recently.

Elias Gope, of Van Wert, suicided on Tuesday morning by jumping into a well and drowning himself. A deranged mind over financial matters was the cause.

Joshua Aldridge, of Monroe township, Carroll county, died last Wednesday. He was born in Maryland, December 20, 1808, on the lands of "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton."

Augustus Sachs was instantly killed at Dayton, Tuesday evening, while charging a tyrrel of Seltzer water. The barrel exploded, driving the coupling tube through his head.

Tuesday evening, at Loveland, a young man named John Redmond was killed by lightning while standing under a tree for shelter during a thunder storm, in the field where he was plowing.

A book might be written of the humors of the Centennial. Some of them drift into the papers, but not all. Here is one. In the Agricultural Hall there are two immense hogs, stuffed, each bearing a placard telling its age and weight, and with the name of the man who prepared them for exhibition, followed by the word "taxidermist." A man and his wife were looking at these with great interest. After reading the placards the woman said: "Why, these are taxidermists. I thought they were hogs." Her husband looked at the creatures with a puzzled expression, and then went carefully over the placards, as if to satisfy himself fully on the point. Finally he replied: "They *are* hogs. Taxidermist is the name of the place they came from."

POLITICAL.

State.

Mr. E. H. Darrah, nominated for Congress by the temperance people in Harry White's district, very wisely declines. The movement was in the interest of Jenks, the Democratic candidate.

Hon. F. W. Hughes, of Pottsville, will soon take the stump against TILDEN and in favor of Peter Cooper. He is said to be extremely bitter in his denunciations of the abject surrender of the Democracy at St. Louis.

As the Mercer County Democratic Convention nominated only a candidate for Coroner and then adjourned, the Sharpsville *Advertiser* neatly states it that the mission will be accomplished when he holds an inquest on the remains of that party this fall.

District of Columbia.

GREENBACKERS HUNTING A CANDIDATE FOT THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—A committee composed of gentlemen from several States and identified with the Independent Greenback movement are here, urging upon the Secretary of the National Executive Committee the propriety of placing the name of Albert E. Redmon as Vice President on the Peter Cooper Presidential ticket.

New York.

TAMMANY HALL RATIFICATION MEETING.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Tammany Hall meeting to ratify the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks was very large and enthusiastic. Charles A. Dana presided. Among the Vice Presidents were Augustus Schell, John Kelly and August Belmont. The speakers were Hon. John Hancock, of Texas; Governor Walker, of Virginia; Hon. Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi; Hon. Mr. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Mr. Franklin, of Missouri.

Kansas.

A ROW AMONG THE GREENBACKERS.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The Independent Greenback Convention, to nominate a Congressman for the Second district of Kansas, was held at Lawrence yesterday. Only thirty delegates out of eighty were present. A resolution indorsing the nominees of the Indianapolis Greenback Convention caused a long and bitter discussion and was finally laid on the table, whereupon the Peter Cooper men withdrew from the convention. The remainder of the delegates then nominated John R. Goodin, the present incumbent, for Congress.

Massachusetts.

BAKER ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

BOSTON, July 26.—Hon. Julius A. Baker has accepted the nomination for Governor on the Prohibitory ticket.

Illinois.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

CHAMPAIGN, July 26.—The Republicans of the Fourteenth Congressional district to-day unanimously nominated for reelection J. G. Cannon.

GOOD LORD! HOW THE WORLD IS GIVEN TO LYING!

CHICAGO, July 26.—A statement that originally appeared in the New York *World*, to the effect that Robert T. Lincoln, Esq., of this city, son of Abraham Lincoln, had declared his purpose to support Tilden for President, has been the source of a good deal of embarrassing correspondence to him. The friends of Mr. Lincoln, wishing to relieve him from such embarrassment, have requested a contradiction to be made. Mr. Lincoln, it is hardly needful to say, is a Republican, and a supporter of the ticket in every way.

SCOTT WIKE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

QUINCY, July 26.—The Democrats of the Eleventh Congressional district here to-day nominated R. M. Knapp for Congress. This is regarded as a decided triumph for the Greenbackers, Scott Wike, the present incumbent, being considered a hard money man.

Arkansas.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, July 26.—The Bishop-Whipple Republican Convention, as distinguished from the Brooks-Baxter party, who represent the Republican State Central Committee, meet here to-morrow for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices. A strong effort is making to unite the two conventions, and on the 9th of August, the time fixed by the Republican State Central Committee for the assembling of a State Convention.

Louisiana.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, July 25.—The Democratic State Convention met at seven P. M. The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, the convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow, when the committee will report. Much dissatisfaction prevails among the anti-Wiltz contestants, whom it is understood will be thrown out, the Wiltz party having the upper hand in the Credentials Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, July 26.—The Committee on Credentials reported, and the convention organized by the election of Chairman. Several Penn delegates were thrown out, and Wiltz men seated. The convention will probably commence balloting to night.

First ballot—Wiltz 142, McEnery 80, Nichols 117, A.S. Herron 32; second ballot —Wiltz 139, Nichols 120, McEnery 63½, Herron 29; third ballot—Wiltz 140, Nichols 142, McEnery 61½, Herron 27; 32 scattering. Nichols was withdrawn in favor of Herron. Nicholls was nominated on the fourth ballot by acclamation, and Wiltz for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—General Frank Nichols, of Assumption, nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention at Baton Rouge, was born in Assumption parish in 1832, graduated at West Point in 1853, resigned from the United States Army in 1856, was Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia, lost an arm at Winchester, was promoted to Brigadier General at Spotsylvania, lost a leg at Chancellorville, was afterwards stationed at Lynchburg and organized the cavalry force under Hunter. Since the war General Nichols has been planting in his native parish, taking but little part in politics. His political disabilities were recently removed by Congress.

General.

Tilden says he wishes General Butler, of Hamburg, never had been born.

According to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the Germans of the Pacific coast are all for Hayes.

They had a Tilden ratification meeting in Louisiana the other day. Four colored Republicans were murdered.

It is said that Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, has declared his intention to support Hayes and Wheeler.

Democratic papers deprecate negro massacres, like that in Hamburg, S. C., because "it will hurt the party at the North."

Reform, in the mouths of the leaders of the Democratic party, had no significance whatever, except as a command to the late Confederate army.

Tilden is worth one hundred and seventy times his weight in gold, and he made all his money by squeezing sick railroads.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

There have been ten lynch law hangings in Kentucky in as many weeks. If they persist in getting rid of disreputable people in that State the Republicans will carry it in 1880.

If "Tilden is the hope of reform," as a Democratic paper grotesquely shrieks, reform is in desperate straits. It is like putting the devil in the pulpit to convert sinners.—*Dayton Journal.*

The Oswego (N. Y.) *Palladium*, to the disgust of the Tildenites and the wonder of Republicans, has hauled down the Tilden and Hendricks speckle-payment-inflation ticket from the head of its columns.

In the trying days of the war does anybody remember of having heard of either Tilden or Hendricks making a speech, or saying one word of cheer for the brave boys who were at the front fighting for the life of the Government?

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, rather puzzled the Democratic Senators last Tuesday by challenging them to "name one single good act of any kind that the Democratic party has performed in twenty-five years." None of them could recall such an act.

A Democratic speaker in Detroit, the other night, spit upon the St. Louis platform as a fraud, and dared to speak the truth by declaring that "the spoils of office are what we are contending for." That is a form dodge couldn't be played upon him.

Mary Ryan, who, when sent to the State prison, hurrahed for Governor Tilden, and declared that he had pardoned her once and would pardon her again "to git the vote of the b'ys," was pardoned out the other day. The vote of "the b'ys" is secured.

The Toledo *Blade* says Hayes will become the fodder of his country. We acknowledge the corn. This stalk, however, must be followed by work.—*Norristown Herald.* If wheat rye hard work, we will see about victory in November.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Phelps, the Democratic nominee of Missouri for Governor, remained in the Union army until the proclamation of emancipation was issued, when he left because he "was not in favor of a war for the abolition of slavery." A sort of McClellan peace Democrat.

Kentucky civilization in the neighborhood of Paducah was evidenced a few days ago by the killing of a harmless negro because he would not dance to please the heated fancies of a party of drunken whites. The whites belong to what Mr. Watterson called in his opening speech to the St. Louis Convention, "the best classes of our Southern society."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The following was Mr. Hendricks' idea of the emancipation proclamation: "I do not know whether that proclamation is going to be taken back or not; I am going to vote to take it back the first opportunity I get. It was a wicked thing to have issued."

The Hamburg supporters of Mr. Hendricks are doing all they can to take back that famous act.

It makes the heart of the American tourist in Switzerland throb to observe the portly figure of ex-Boss Tweed, seated at a table in a cool retreat on the banks of Lake Geneva, and to study the play of emotions in his statesmanlike countenance as he reads and answers letters from Uncle Sammy Tilden.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Secretary Chandler feels confident of a Republican victory. He say the Democrats depend upon two arguments for success, the "persuasive influence of the shotgun" in the South, and fraud in certain Northern States, but he isn't afraid of their being able to do either, since the Republicans are aware of their plans and propose to prevent their execution.

The Cleveland *Leader* intimates that the Democrats of the Nineteenth district of Ohio hope to defeat General Garfield and to elect a Democratic Congressmen by promising to support an independent Republican for the position, and abandoning him to his fate after the Republican voters are well divided and the anti-Garfield Republicans securely committed to him.

In the midst of an impassioned plea for harmony between the hard and soft Democrats, the St. Louis *Republican* exclaims: "Tilden and Hendricks, meeting on a common platform to strengthen and consolidate a common cause, present one of the noblest spectacles the history of American politics affords. If they can harmonize, should not every element of discord be silenced into silence?" Yes, it is a fine sight. They stand on that platform about as gracefully as they would upon a greased barrel.

An old Ohio journalist, now in New York, writing to the *Ohio State Journal*, says: "A prominent Democrat, indeed one largely concerned in organizing the Young Democracy of New York when Tweed's power was broken, said to me just before the St. Louis nomination, 'If Tilden is the nominee we are beaten before the battle, for I know him through and through, as hundreds of others do, from absolute experience, and I say he is a thoroughly dishonest man and an unprincipled intriguer.'"

The Republican platform expressly declares that "the United States of America is a nation, and not a league," while the Democratic platform makes no such recognition, but speaks of: 1. "The administration of the *Federal* Government." 2. "The permanence of the *Federal* Union." 3. "The powers of the *Federal* Government." 4. "*Federal* troops." 5. "Mode of *Federal* taxation." 6. Public expenses. "*Federal* State and municipal." 7. "Of our *Federal* relations." 8. "The *Federal

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 29, 1876.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Turco-Servian War.

THE LATEST FROM ALL QUARTERS.

LONDON, July 25.—The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says: The determined attitude of the population here and at Vienna, in consequence of Austrian remonstrances, the Prince of Montenegro has released all the South Dalmatian who joined his army.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch, dated Monday evening, says it is rumored that General Tchernayeff, in an interview with Prince Milan, mentioned the advisability of an armistice.

The *Standard's* Alexandia dispatch says that 2,000 troops started for Saloniea on Sunday, and 12,000 on Monday.

The *Daily News* Paraijin special says General Tchernayeff returned to the front Sunday afternoon.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *News* asserts that the Servians are not losing ground. Their delay is no sign of weakness. The Servians are gaining recruits faster than the Turks.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* (ministerial organ) expects that the conference of the Powers which was determined upon at Reichstadt will be held shortly.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says the Hungarian authorities have embargoed 1,000 cattle and sheep for them which were *en route* to Roumania.

A STRATEGICAL MOVEMENT, PERHAPS.

BELGRADE, July 24.—The staff has decided that General Tchernayeff shall abandon Akpolanka and Bobinagiava, and therefore all positions hitherto held which could be easily taken by Abdul Kerim. The step is insult to the Austrian Consul General here is denied.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna special says it is asserted that Austria has demanded immediate satisfaction because of the infringement of neutrality by a Turkish man-of-war at Klek.

REPORT ON THE SALONICA MURDERS.

LONDON, July 26.—The correspondence relative to the Salonica murders is published. The principal facts are already known. The report of the English Consul at Salonica to Minister Elliott fully and warmly exonerates the American Vice Consul from any participation in the seizure of the girl which caused the outbreak. The Consul requests that Mr. Elliott shall submit this testimony to the American Minister.

SERVIANS TO WITHDRAW ACROSS THEIR FRONTIER—AFFAIRS FAVORABLE TO AN ARMISTICE—TROOPS LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Standard's* Vienna special says: The Servians intend withdrawing from all positions to within their frontier. The prevailing opinion in military circles is that the Turks will not follow them thither. The condition of affairs is favorable to an armistice. There is great depression in the Servian camp. Several companies of the order reserves have laid down their arms and gone home. Other advices assert that Abdul Kerim intends to force the entry into Servia as far as Kragujevatz, and dictate terms to them.

The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch mentions under reserve rumors that Germany supports this proposition. An international conference on Eastern affairs to be held at Berlin after the first decisive battle, on condition that the topics of discussion are strictly limited before the conference opens.

VIRTUAL COLLAPSE OF THE SERVIAN WAR—A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED ON FRIDAY.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Times'* Fortin special says: It is expected that either before or shortly after this resumption of the offensive by the Turks, which is imminent, an attempt will be made to reopen the mediation discussion of the Powers.

The *Daily News'* Paraijin dispatch says 500 wounded arrived there on Monday night.

The *Daily News'* Belgrade special says: The Servian war is virtually collapsed. Hendrikoff in the aggression is quite abandoned. The deepest despondency reigns in Belgrade. I have some reason to believe that an offer of mediation on the part of Great Britain, which was privately entertained by Prince Milan's advisors, though I have fears that they are victims to Russian intrigue, buoyed up by the chimera of Russia's active intervention. Prince Milan's personal aid-de-camp has quitted Paraijin with a Russian officer who had been staying there for some days. The Servian corps are now concentrating on the frontier. Saltschar is being strongly reinforced and provisioned as a defensive fortress. The Turks have reopened communication between Bjelina and Radovanje, despite the efforts of General Olimpics. The last regiment of Servian regulars which were in garrison at Semlin crossed the bridge to Alexinatz. The same paper's special from Belgrade says: Official bulletins claims that Dutitch has captured the fortified camp at Rekovina, commanding the only road between Nova Bazar and Bosnia.

The *News'* Vienna dispatch says: A great battle is expected on Friday, the Turks now having 30,000 men concentrated at Widdin.

The Paris *Gaulois* has a St. Petersburg special stating that England has remonstrated with Russia upon the proceedings of Prince Schouvaloff at Berlin.

THE SERVIANS DEFEATED—THE TURKS WHIP THE MONTENEGRINS—A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—Official dispatches say a Turkish detachment from Sotchiaitza crossed the Servian frontier and defeated the Servians with a loss of three thousand. It also burned three villages.

Thirteen Turkish battalions attacked and routed the Montenegrins near Novesing. Abdul Kerim, Ottoman Generalissimo of the Turkish troops, has arrived at Nissa. A great battle is imminent.

GENERAL ZACH DEFEATS THE TURKS.

BELGRADE, July 25.—Yesterday the Servian army under General Zach encountered the Turks on the whole line near Yavor. The artillery fire lasted all day, and was followed by an infantry engagement, in which the Servians were completely successful. Two other minor Servian successes are reported.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Newspaper Correspondent Killed and Scalped—Skirmish with Indians—News from Crook to the 23d—The Indians Take to the Mountains, and Crook Must Follow—Merritt En Route to Join Crook.

CHEYENNE, WY., July 26.—The following was received by mail to-day, with the inclosure mentioned:

FORT LARAMIE, July 24.—*A. C. Snyder, Agent Associated Press, Cheyenne:* This memorandum I found on a dead body scalped and having about twenty bullet holes in it, about 180 miles north of Fort Laramie, yesterday. I buried the body and send this to you on account of the note made in the memorandum book. If you know any friends of the deceased, let them know, and send them this book.

[Signed.] JOHN MASON, of Dead wood.

The book belongs to L. P. Richardson, correspondent of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, who made a note therein which reads: "Thanksgiving important, send to A. C. Snyder Associated Press, Cheyenne." Before Richardson's leaving here last Friday morning, his remains were made by your agents, and Richardson thus noted it. He left Fort Laramie in the fast freight train Sunday morning last, purposing to go to Deadwood.

A party who arrived last night from the Black Hills report that they were attacked by about ta d zen Indians near Hot c eek, and although a running fight was kept up several hours, no casualties among whites, none of the party was hurt.

CHEYENNE, July 26.—Advices from General Crook's command, in camp on South Fork, Tongue river, July 23, *via* Fort Fetterman, 25th, are of importance. The main body of the Sioux are believed to have taken to the Big Horn Mountains, where game is more abundant and the grass fresher. The Indians' efforts to burn the grass of the valleys makes it almost imperative on Crook to follow them up at once. His force musters about 1,200 regular soldiers and citizen volunteers, beside the 200 Snake allies, and he feels that he can at least hold his own on any ground the enemy may select. It is expected that the wagons will be "parked" on Main Tongue river near the mountain, and with the pack train loaded with from fifteen to twenty rations, a vigorous but careful advance will immediately follow. It is not deemed advisable for Crook to wait for forces to join previous to a move by one or the other of the commands. It is thought that the Indians would make a stand against one of the columns, and thus by engaging them and having the other column reserved to either fight or follow up with, something decisive may be expected during the summer campaign. The enemy is believed to be on the head waters of the Little Powder and the Little Big Horn, not far from the Montana and Wyoming line, thirty or forty miles from Crook's present camp.

General Merritt left Fetterman this forenoon with eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry. Two more on the way to Fetterman will take some 150 recruits and follow in a few days.

FLOODS IN THE FAR WEST.

Great Damage Done in Nevada—A Railroad Train Wrecked—Six Men Killed by an Explosion.

SAN FRANCISO, July 25.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, reports heavy rains on the surrounding mountains, flooding towns and causing great consternation among the inhabitants and considerable damage to property, several houses having been swept away. At last accounts the water was subsiding. The storm seems to have been general in Nevada.

A dispatch from Elko reports a washout on the Central Pacific, near Ozino; an engine and fifteen freight cars were ditched. Jose heavy, but no lives were lost. The eastern bound express was delayed twenty-two hours.

An explosion in the Black Diamond coal mine, Mount Diablo, to-day, killed six miners, and five were badly injured. The explosion was caused by a blast igniting the accumulated coal dust.

THE LIGHTNING.

Barn Burnt—Dwellings Struck, Etc.

On Thursday evening, about half-past four o'clock, during the storm which passed over this city and vicinity, the barn of Mr Thomas Jones, farmer, on Chartiers creek, near Bridgeville, Upper St. Clair township, was struck by lightning, and consumed together with this year's crop of wheat and four or five tons of hay. Mr. Jones was at home during the storm, and discovered the smoke issuing from the haymow immediately after the thunderbolt descended. He ran at once to the barn, and succeeded in tramping out the fire in the hay. He had not previously observed, however, that the lightning had gone through the roof, and set the shingles on fire. When he made this discovery, his first impulse was to secure a long ladder, upon which to carry water to the roof; but he remembered that he had unfortunately left the ladder, where he had using it some time before, at a tree on the farm, some considerable distance away. The fire was, at this time, confined to so small a space that he thinks a few buckets of water would easily have extinguished it, but he had no means of getting at it, and the next best thing he could do was to save his horses, harness, and such farming implements as he could remove—which he succeeded in doing. The barn was completely destroyed. A remarkable circumstance connected with this occurrence was, that, while the barn was in flames, a second bolt struck a tree immediately in the rear of Mr. Jones' dwelling house. Mrs. Jones was standing at the house, looking at the fire, and this tree was the line of her vision when the crash came. Three or four hens, that had taken refuge from the rain under this tree, were so shocked or frightened that they rose simultaneously upon the wing, and almost perpendicularly, a distance of several feet, but a subsequent examination showed that they were not injured. Notwithstanding the attack of lightning may, in the lapse of time, strike twice in the same spot; but it rarely happens that it strikes twice, so near the same spot, from the same thunder cloud.

DWELLINGS STRUCK.

During the same storm, the residence of Mr. J. S. Blood, on the corner of Wright's alley and Twenty-second street, South Side, was struck by lightning, and although the inmates were shocked, no one was seriously injured. The residence is a double two story brick house of four rooms each. One of the residences was occupied by Mr. Blood. When the storm occurred, Revs. Mic Weddell, Mr. Bic. Coulter, of the Methodist Church, were visiting the family of Mr. Blood. The lightning struck the chimney in the center of the building and the lightning passed down the flue carrying a number of bricks with it. The lady of the house was standing opposite the chimney place, and with presence of mind stood still and received the full harmlessly to the ground.

DEFRAUDING THE COUNTY.

A Tipstaff Charged With Crooked Practices on the Treasury—The Modus Operandi, etc. etc.

For some time past there has been a suspicion lurking in the minds of several persons that one or more of the tipstaves on duty at the Court House were engaged in dishonest practices, and measures were taken to ferret out the guilty one. Detective Ben. Clark, of Allegheny, was employed to work up a case and "hookedcross," if such existed, and in a very short time that officer collected an array of facts which, when reported to Controller Warner, were deemed sufficient to warrant criminal proceedings. Accordingly, the Controller yesterday appeared before Alderman Butler and made an information charging Fred. Fallbush, a tipstaff of the Criminal Court, with obtaining money from the treasury of Allegheny county by false pretences. The information sets forth nine cases in which the accused is alleged to have fraudulently obtained money from the treasury, the amounts ranging from $2 to $2 50, and also charges that money was obtained in like manner in various other cases.

The Alderman issued a warrant yesterday afternoon for the arrest of Fallbush, and Officer John Herron was intrusted with the duty of executing the same. Detective Clark, who worked up the case, took out a subpœna for the witnesses, nine in number, who are ready to give testimony in the case. The nature of the testimony to be given by the witnesses is a statement of the manner in which the alleged swindling operations are said to have been conducted:

Fallbush has for a long time been on duty in the Grand Jury room, and did a good business in the way of serving processes on defaulting witnesses. In every case he had a right to collect the usual fee from the party for whom the service was issued, and the witnesses who will be produced by Detective Clack, it is claimed will testify that they paid such fees to the accused. On other hand, Controller Warner holds papers showing that these same fees were taxed up by the accused, and that they were paid to him out of the county treasury. These items will be proved at the trial they will show that Fallbush has been taking money from the treasury which he clearly had no right to. It is probable that the hearing in the case will be held Saturday, when the accused will have an opportunity to explain.

It is probable that other prosecutions in the same line will shortly follow.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Republican Committee in Session—The Work Being Pushed Forward.

The work of the political campaign is being vigorously pushed by the sub-committees of the County Republican Executive Committee. There is a notable active interest taken by a large majority of members, and within the next thurty days everything will be in readiness so far as committee work is concerned. Yesterday afternoon three committees assembled at headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.

The second meeting of this committee was held at 2 P. M., with Charles Jeremy in the chair, and John N. Neeb as Secretary.

Mr. D. McGunnegle, from a sub-committee, reported progress in the arrangements for effecting the naturalization of voters.

The Judges of the County Courts will hold Court for the purpose, every Saturday from 10 A. M.

The committee decided to meet every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, when Republicans who desire naturalization to be effected will report.

REGISTRATION.

The Committee on Registration held its first meeting, with W. J. Diehl in the chair, and Theodore Myler as Secretary.

The work of the committee was discussed at length, and steps taken to have the work of registration proceed speedily.

It was decided to meet regularly on the first Wednesday of each month, at headquarters, at two P. M.

ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Organization also held their first meeting, with S. P. Fulton in the chair and W. W. Wilson Secretary.

After consultation as to the work on hand, on motion, a committee consisting of Alderman Joseph A. Butler, Charles S. Fetterman and W. D. West was appointed to see to the work of assessors.

It was ordered that a circular be issued urging organization in every district.

The committee adjourned to meet August 2d, at two P. M. at headquarters.

FITTSBURGH MORTUARY REPORT.

Report of the Health Physician.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health reports 69 deaths for the week ending Saturday last a marked falling off from the previous week. The causes of death were:

Scarlet fever 3, simple cholera 2, cholera infantum 1, small-pox 2, cancer of stomach 1, phthisic pulmonalis 3, military tuberculosis 2, tapes mesenterica 3, congestion of the brain 5, hydrocephalus 1, paralysis 1, inflammation convulsions 6, sunstroke 3, pneumonia 1, teething 6, gastritis 1, enteritis 1, diarrhea 6, hepatis 1, cirrhosis of liver 1, congestion of liver 1, Bright's disease 1, debility 3, exposure 1, street accident 1, unknown 1. Total, 69.

Color—White 63; colored, 6.—69.

Special Relations—Married; males, 7; females, 5. Single: males, 31; females, 24. Widows, 1.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 50; other paris of United States, 8; England, 1; Germany, 4; Ireland, 5.

Age—Under 1 year, 27; from 1 to 2 years, 16; from 2 to 5 years, 5; from 15 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 4; from 30 to 40 years, 2; from 40 to 50 years, 6; 50 to 60 years, 3; from 60 to 70 years, 2.

The herring, salmon and sardine fisheries of the Pacific coast are growing rapidly, and promise to attain no mean rank in the industries and commerce of the country.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 26, 1876.

The local financial situation to-day was essentially unchanged from the usual monotonous condition of quiet and abundance so frequently noted heretofore. The regular round of routine business was gone through with in average volume, but outside of that class of business there was almost nothing to report. Bank customers of nearly all classes are quite moderate in their demands at present, and bankers could generally find it in their hearts to wish that the necessities of their best customers were greater. While the movement of the wool clip and some of the earlier crops is calling considerable money to the country, the drain does not seem to be sufficient to produce any hardening influence on the loan market except in a few sporadic and exceptional cases. The following comments in the financial columns of the Chicago *Times* applies as well as said Chicago and a good many other cities: "Dullness was the feature of the finance market, and with plenty of money on hand, and no prospect for an increase in the borrowing demand until the time approaches for the preparation for the fall trade to commence, bank officials were inclined to indulge in more or less grumbling. The feeling in monetary circles is just now rather blue, and acceptable business paper is readily discounted at 6@8 per cent. Deposits continue large, and at all the prominent institutions money is quoted easy."

—Among the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court was one affirming very clearly the principle that courts of law should afford no encouragement to speculative or inequitable bargains. The statement of the case is as follows:

James F. Harrison, of New York, in October, 1867, recovered a judgment against Mussina county for $6,860 upon the coupons of county bonds issued in payment of its subscription for 1,714 share of stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. In execution of said judgment in October, 1868, the Marshal assumed to levy on the stock, and at the sale Cromwell bought it for $5 00, and the Marshal executed to him a bill of sale accordingly. The certificates of the stock had been deposited in June, 1866, with the Trust Company of the New York, in pursuance of an agreement for a foreclosure of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. By this agreement the stockholders of the company were to receive 16 per cent. of the par value of their stock in money or in the bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company, making the amount to be received by the county of Mussina for its stock about $275,000. Before the contracts to gain a contingent or speculative advantage, the Supreme Court of the United States has equitable right to the 16 per cent., and comes into court with a very bad grace when he asks that its exercise of discretionary powers to give him this amount of stock for $6. The court looks behind the technical character of the transfer, nor will it lend its aid to carry out an unconscionable bargain. He is left to his remedy at law."

—A rather interesting discussion is going on between the Chicago *Tribune* and Mr. Rufus Hatch, of New York, regarding the future course of the grain trade. Mr. Hatch contending that all rail rates are going to be so low permanently as to concentrate the trade at New York. The *Tribune*, however, is a stout partisan of the Montreal route. Mr. Hatch returns the *Tribune's* thrusts at New York, by a counter thrust at Chicago, thus:

The producers of grain in the Northwest are paying nearly $4,000,000 yearly for storage, interest and commissions, to the Chicago and Milwaukee elevators. The producers are not ultimately be saved to the producers, and will be. The warehouse business of the Northwest will be removed to the seaboard.

Whenever the merchants of Dubuque, Galena, Freeport, Rockford, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kenosha, Waukegan, Watertown, Fulton, Rockford, Sterling and La Salle, and the cities of the Northwest realize the fact that they can load a car or a freight train with grain and provisions at their stations, and ship direct to New York, every day in the year, and will find that the vessels are being loaded and loaded in New York with merchandise for these very points from which they came, you will find that they will never go back to the old manner of doing business, but will insist on its being conducted in the new way.

—In a review of the present depression in business, an exchange furnishes the following items and figures about the amount of property practically destroyed or wiped out of existence since the panic:

The year 1857 witnessed failures in this country to the amount of $291,750,000, which is largely in excess of the failures of any year in the period of depression. But counting the failures of 1857 and of the three following years, we have a total of only $600,000,000, while, if we add the failures of 1873-4-5-6, the sum total is $685,000,000, or $125,000,000 more than is obtained from 1857. Again, the crisis of 1857 was spread over the whole country, North and South alike. In the South land and recovered from by the constructive agencies of the war, and it probably has not suffered from the crisis of 1873 to a very much greater extent than in 1857. But the whole country has suffered a vastly greater degree of financial misfortune from the panic of 1873 than we reckon the panic of 1857, the insolvencies of the country, according to the estimate of competent authority, amounting to $8 00 for every dollar of the equivalent of one-fourth of the assessed valuation of all the personal property in the country, and one-fourth of the value of real estate. If we reckon the total loss by bankruptcy to be $6,000,000,000, the depreciation of other property to be twenty per cent. one-fourth of the valuation of the property of the country in 1870 has been the measure of the destruction of property—as in the case of all forms of credit—is absolute. The notes given for property and settled at twenty-five cents on the dollar, the railroad bonds subscribed for at par and depreciated to fifty per cent. in the first and third mortgages, which have been foreclosed out of existence, have all been annihilated. Nothing is left but they have become worthless. The loss on mills, houses, lands, is merely a destruction by depreciation, a destruction of values, not of things.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 18 Sixth street:

July 26, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114¼	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	116½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865 (new)	118	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	120	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	121½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	121½	....	....	....	....
10-40's, registered	115	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	119	....	....	....	....
New 4½ per cents	112	....	....	....	....
New 4 per cents	107	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel.	75½	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Pacific Mail	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Adams Express	....	....	118½	118½	118½
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	98	98	98
American Express	....	....	57½	57½	57½
United States Ex.	....	....	74	74	74
New York Central	....	....	106½	106½	106½
Erie	....	....	....	....	13¾
Michigan Central	....	....	44¾	44¾	44¾
Michigan Southern	....	....	52½	52½	52½
Illinois Central	....	....	92¾	92¾	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	....	....	90	90	90
Chicago & North'western	....	....	40½	40½	40½
Do. preferred	....	....	64½	64½	....
Rock Island	....	....	108	108	108¼
St. Paul common	....	....	37½	37½	37½
Do. preferred	....	....	60½	60½	60½
Wabash, common	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	102¾	103	103
Ohio & Mississippi	....	....	11½	11½	12
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	....	140	139½	139½
Hannibal & St. Jos.	....	....	14	14	11½
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	18½	....
C. C. C. & I.	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	66¾

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	52½
Reading	....	....	44
United Cos. of N. J.	140	....	....
Pgh, Tit'le and Buf.	10¾	10¾	....
Lehigh Valley	57¾	57¾	....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	100	....	....
Central Transportation	41¾	....	....
P. C. & St. L. pf.	....	88	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Money closed easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 @4 per cent. Treasury receipts $480,000. Assistant Treasurer disbursed $230,000. Clearings $16,000,000. Sterling weak at 488@490.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 111¾@111¾. Carrying rates 1½@1 per cent. Borrowings flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds closed firm. State securities better. The day opened on the Stock Exchange with renewed depression in coal stocks and a further break. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was conspicuous in the decline and tumbled 4¾ per cent., from 106½ to 95¾. New Jersey Central followed with a decline of 12¼ per cent., from 64¾ to 63¾. These figures are the lowest made for these shares for many years and the result of a fear that the coal commutation will be broken. Delaware and Hudson Canal went off to 109¼ in sympathy with other coal shares, but this morning there was a rally in these stocks, which was not fully sustained. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western recovered to 97¾ and New Jersey Central to 64, with a subsequent reaction to 95¾ and 63¾, respectively. During the morning the general market cut loose from coal stocks and advanced from ¼ to 1 per cent. Lake Shore advanced from 53 to 53¾. Northwestern preferred from 64¾ to 65.St. Paul from 37¾ to 37¾, preferred from 60¾ to 60¾ and Western Union from 75¾ to 76. Ohio and Mississippi went off from 11¾ to 10½ and rallied to 11¾. At second call the whole list became weak and outside of the coal stocks the market declined from ¼ to 1 per cent. St. Paul common. Toward the close of business there was a sharp change for the better in stock speculation, prices advancing from ¼ to ¾ per cent. St. Paul common rose to 37¾, preferred to 60¾. Northwestern common to 40¾, preferred to 64¾. Ohio and Mississippi to 12. Pacific Mail to 23¾. Western Union to 76¾ and Lake Shore to 53¾. There were some exceptions to the general improvement. New Jersey Central declined to 62¾, and closed an 62¾. Michigan Central fell off to 44¾ and closed at 44¾. Hannibal and St. Joseph common declined to 12 and preferred to 22. United States Express declined to 74. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western closed at 97½. Transactions 198,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Pacific Mail, 12,200 Western Union, 5,500 Northwestern, 19,000 St. Paul, 3,000 Erie, 38,600 Lake Shore, 26,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 9,000 Michigan Central, 36,000 Delaware Lackawanna and Western and 9,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	76¾	Rock Island	108
Quicksilver	13¾	Do. preferred	109
Do. preferred	15	Toledo & Wabash	2
Pacific Mail	23	Do. preferred	8
Mariposa	1	Ft. Wayne	102¾
Do. preferred	6½	Terre Haute	3
Adams Express	119½	Do. preferred	13½
Wells-Fargo Ex	83	Chicago & Alton	101½
American Ex	59¾	Do. preferred	106
U. S. Express	74½	Chicago & Rock Island	107½
New York Central	106½	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Erie	13¼	Del. & Lackawanna	97½
Do. preferred	29	Atlantic & Pac.	18½
Harlem	138½	Missouri Pacific	6
Lake Shore	53¾	Atlantic & P. pref.	32
Michigan Central	44¾	Indiana Central	48
Panama	137	Burlington & Q	101
Lake Shore	53¾	Hannibl & St. Jo	11¾
Illinois Central	92¾	Union Pacific stock	69¾
Cleveland & Pitts	90¼	Central Pac. bonds	104½
Northwestern	40	Union Pac. bonds	103½
Do. preferred	64½	Do. land grants	104
C. C. C. & I.	41	Do. sink g fund bds	94¼
N. Y. Central	63¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120½	New 5's	113¼
5-20's, 1865	116	10-40's, registered	115¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117½	10-40's, coupons	119
5-20's, 1867	120	Currency 6's	125½
5-20's, 1868	121½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43½	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	44¼	Missouri 6's	103¼
Virginia, new	37½		

LONDON, July 25, 2 P. M.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £267,000. Silver 50¾d. Consols 96⅞. United States bonds, 5-20's, 1865, Railroad securities —Erie 12¾.

PARIS, July 25.—Rentes 107 francs 5 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 26.—United States bonds—New 5's, 104¼.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 5.45.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1876. }

Business among the wholesale and commission houses to-day presented about the usual features, which have already been described in these reports at considerable length. A very moderate amount of business is done in the jobbing lines, and many of the most important lines are noted for their utter stagnation and depression. The only prominent exception to this state of things is the petroleum interest, which displays activity and buoyancy such as has not been experienced for some months past.

In values the prominent features are a renewed weakness in oats, the general downward tendency of values in produce, and a recovery in sugars. Petroleum has rather gone off, and fluctuating but retained the high range of values previously attained. In dry goods there is nothing new to note beyond the opening of fall and winter prints at 7c. Other lines of trade present no changes of importance.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,555	7,755	16,310
Apples, bbls	727	678	1,405
Cheese, boxes	1,319	828	2,147
Corn, bush	6,047	4,900	10,947
Wheat, bush	2,326	1,180	3,506
Oats, bush	1,034	1,034	2,068
Oats, bush, shipped	12,770	39,700	52,470
Butter, pkgs	193	266	459
Bacon, pcs	8,128	9,504	17,632
Bacon, tcs	627	515	1,142
Potatoes, bush	1,945	4,997	6,942
Hay, bales	234	....	234

The quotations given in the following reports are prices current in small lots only, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade continued sluggish and limited in volume to-day, both wheat and corn quite weak while corn was steady. There are some offerings of wheat but millers are slow to make bids. Prime new Tennessee white wheat was offered to-day at 90 and 92 cts, and $1 20 respectively without finding purchasers. 1 car Indiana red winter sold at $1 15. Corn—No. 1 yellow ear $1 @ 1 01½; do for prime Indiana red winter, $1 00@ 1 01½; do mixed and Pennsylvania ear, 98@ 99c; grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally at 90@$1 00. Corn continues in rather light supply, but rods rather more than proportionately small and values are only steady. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow and 56@57c for Ohio and State do; 56@57c for mixed. Oats were weaker under more liberal offerings, and sold at 40@ 40 bushels. We heard of a sale of 1 car Ohio white at 35½c but also several cars were sold at 35c. Rye is dull and quiet. About the best bid attainable. We quote Pennsylvania and Ohio at 70@ 72c; white do 73@74c; Western white 76@78c. Barley is out of market and quotations are nominally unchanged at 90c. Timothy seed is inactive and wholly nominal at 70@ 75c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—There continues to be rather dull sale of flour, and dealers and manufacturers which are jobbing with moderate freedom at yesterday's quotations. Rates current are as low as ever, and are quoted by millers to local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00 ₱ bbl; No. 2 do $6 50@ 6 75; in sacks do $6 25 ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are as follows: Minnesota and other brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@8 50; white wheat $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@ 7 00; Minnesota $7 25@7 50; Ohio $6 50@9 00; choice patents $8 00@9 00; Graham flour $ 50 @6 00; buckwheat flour $4 50@5 00; rye flour $5 00@ 6 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $3 00 ₱ 150.

HAY—The market is dull and wholly nominal for baled hay on track, there having been no receipts for three days. Quotations remain for loose hay in wagons range from $15 00@17 00 per ton for prime, down to $10 00@13 00 for mixed common. The following is selected chiefly from store on a basis of $17 00@18 00 per ton for prime timothy: Choice timothy $18 00@19 00; prime timothy $17 00@18 00; No. 2 $15 00@16 00; upland prairie $13 00@14 00.

BRAN—Trade is moderately active at former prices. We quote jobbing prices from store for bran at $13 00@13 50; seconds and shipstuffs $15 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@ 21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues weak and rather demoralized by the large receipts of poor stock which has to be crowded on the market for fear of decaying. One sale of this kind was made of fourteen bbls at 15c per bbl. Prime stock ranges from $2 50@3 00 per bbl, but better prices but the bulk of sales were made below 50c per bbl. We quote at $1 00@1 25 for choice; 25@75c for common.

BEANS—Are wholly out of market and prices are purely nominal at 80@90c per bushel for choice.

BUTTER—The demand continues fairly active and steady under the reviving influence of the cooler weather, and prices are closely firm for choice and fancy grades at firm values. The heavy supplies of low grades are in demand fully up to the supply, and all the receipts were sold readily at 22c as the ruling figure. Medium grades are in demand with a good demand. We quote: Fancy Elgin packed in tubs and boxes at 30@31c; prime Elgin do 28@29c; fancy creamery grades 26@28c. The New York *Bulletin* reviews that market as follows: "Western, while in relatively the same position as State, has shown a poorer average condition, owing to its more extended travel and consequent exposure to the heat. The best, which was not in all cases counteracted by ice-house cars, such as did work through all right and in prime order was just what was wanted by a certain portion of the trade, and really brought 20c, with one or two extra fine dairy lots a trifle higher; but there has been scarcely enough of these grades to establish a market, and to bulk selling at 18c and under, and many lots held for some time at 16@17c have been disposed of under the crowding of additional supplies, sold at 2@3c lower. Still, at this cost a great many buyers have been tempted and purchased lots as a matter of fun and a general character. On home account the distribution has been to the medium grades and for local use, including the call from packers, while exporters have taken fair amounts with fine Hamburg and the Continental ports, we understand a little stock went to the provinces, as affording a better margin than Canadian butter under a hard."

CHEESE—The market is fairly steady and a moderately active business is doing, most is secured on prime factory grades. We quote new Ohio factory at 8@9½c; Western do 8@9½c; common grades 7@8c. The factory makers are very much demoralized, but the cooler weather affords a better chance for the manufacture of cheese.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 2@5½c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; quarters 12@13c; Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15 @20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25 @27c; unpitted 7@8c.

EGGS—The market was easy and sluggish at former prices. We quote strictly fresh at 14@ 15c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—There is a quiet trade at steady prices. Choice mixed quoted at 55@60c; prime lots; lower qualities 50@55c.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There is a moderately good demand, but prices were decidedly easy as a general rule. We quote as follows: Tomatoes in limited supply, $1 50@ 2 00 ₱ bushel; onions $2 00 ₱ barrel; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 ₱ bushel; blackberries $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel; peaches $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ box for choice; $1 25@1 50 for common; watermelons 10@25 ₱ hundred.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@23c ₱ lb; new California 18@20c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is dull and easy. We quote live chickens at 50@60c ₱ pair; cocks 40@42c.

POTATOES—There was a fair demand for prime sound stock, but the market was steady and moderately active at former prices. We quote Early Rose at 50@55c ₱ barrel; $1 50@2 00 for common grades.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@20c gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The market continues fairly active under a moderate jobbing demand, which is so strong as to keep the leading houses actively employed. Prices were steady as quoted yesterday. The following are the quotations:

BACON—The market is active and steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 13½@14c for canvassed and 12½@13c for uncanvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 13½c. Sugar cured shoulders, can

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

THE foreign exports of Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $1,061,163.

"ANY man who says I'm not a reformer, I'LL LAMM HIM!"—JOHN MORRISSEY.

THE total exports of produce from New York, since January 1st, this year, up to Wednesday, were $142,801,288, against $138,159,030 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $163,943,315 in 1874.

AND NOW a note of threatening alarm to Democratic success comes from "Conservative" Virginia. Four Democratic papers refuse to step to the music of TILDEN and reform, in that ultra Democratic State.

A ROUSING TILDEN ratification meeting was held at Colfax, Louisiana, a few days ago. Colfax is the scene of the horrible massacre of 1874, in which colored men were shot, their throats cut and their bodies thrown into the river.

THE Republicans of Indiana held twenty-eight meetings, in various parts of the State, on the 20th, and opened the campaign with a lively rally at every point. From this time on the work will be prosecuted with vigor, energy and zeal.

THE Liberal Republicans as a body have returned to the family fold, and will heartily support the Cincinnati nominees. The Democrats are terribly indignant over it, denouncing it as a most ungrateful return for their support of HORACE GREELEY.

ELSEWHERE we print Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER'S formal acceptance of the Republican nomination for Vice President of the United States. It is a strong, straightforward, ringing letter, and breathes the spirit of justice, liberality and progress throughout. In saying that it forms a fit companion piece to the letter of Governor HAYES, we award it the highest praise which it is in our power to give.

"MISSISSIPPI and Louisiana have been, in effect, ordered to vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Troops to inforce the order are scattered around in disgusting abundance, too."—*New York Express.*

Both of these States are thoroughly Republican; the former, upon a fair vote, by fully 30,000 majority, and the latter by not less than 20,000. The vicious uneasiness of the Democrats proves their malign intent. "Suspicion," it is written, "always haunts the guilty mind; the thief doth fear each bush an officer."

THE disappearance of the Democratic Treasurer of Washington county, Wisconsin, minus $50,000, is another illustration of the value of the Democratic party as an agent of "reform." His disappearance can be accounted for by supposing that he has gone to Albany to insist that TILDEN shall push the "reform" issue to the utmost in his letter of acceptance. TILDEN can do the lecturing, and the runaway thief can serve as a frightful illustration of the corruption prevailing in the Democratic ranks.

THE Boston *Herald* admits the necessity of maintaining a military force in the South so long as matters continue as they are. It says:

So long as the prejudices of race and color are as strong as they appear to be in some parts of the South, and there is manifested such a disposition to acts of lawless violence by one class of citizens against another, there will be found in the most ample justification for the maintenance of a military force by the General Government, to be ready to act for the preservation of social order and the safeguarding of life and property, however distasteful or repugnant their presence may be to the white population of those States.

THE Government Board of Inquiry into the causes of steam boiler explosions are preparing for further experiments at Sandy Hook and on that point. The importance of this commission is admitted, but the Government is not a little disappointed at the fruitlessness of its labors. The investigations, it is stated, were mismanaged from the outstart by the appointment of a Chairman totally unfit for the place, and the subsequent selection of men who could not devote their entire time and attention to the subject. Inventors, scientists and mechanical engineers in every part of the country have manifested great interest in the experiments. The board should at once make a report of the work done, and what has been accomplished.

IT SEEMS to be becoming more and more certain that, whether she will or not, England must play a leading part in the readjustment of the Turkish difficulty. The bugbear is Russia. It is shrewdly suspected that the Czar sympathizes with Servia and the rest of the disaffected provinces, and England is asked inferentially to withhold her moral support from these rather than allow Russia a chance of securing her ends. The question, however, cannot be decided with reference to Russia. Servia, and the sister provinces, are either fighting in a just cause or they are not. If they are, they should not be hindered by any of the first-class powers. Besides, the Turkish problem must be solved some day, and the sooner the better, the Turkish Government being neither willing nor able honestly and faithfully to discharge the responsibilities of the hour, or to make any sacrifices in the interests of humanity.

THE Democratic papers are now circulating the story that TILDEN, in 1861, raised a regiment, equipped it and sent it into the field, while a few of them are more modest and allege that he raised and equipped four companies, &c. If so, there must be some proof of the fact; but it is not forthcoming. What regiment was it? or to what regiment did the four companies belong? The fact is, he never did any such thing. It was opposed to the war from beginning, and argued openly for the right of secession. He refused to sign a call for a patriotic meeting when the news of the attack on Fort Sumter was received, and he led off in the work of circulating proslavery pamphlets, to make a public sentiment in favor of the South. He stood by, without remonstrating, when the New York anti-draft riots were going on, and saw negroes murdered before his eyes and negro orphans' asylums destroyed by fire without uttering a word of rebuke. He was, in reality, a Southern sympathizer throughout the entire war.

THE apologists for the negro massacres in South Carolina try to offset the Hamburg slaughter by citing the outrages committed by the "Mollie Maguires" in Pennsylvania. There are, however, two points of difference: The "Mollie Maguire" murders were not political, and did not grow out of political squabbles; and second, Pennsylvania gave herself no rest until the "Mollie Maguires" were brought to justice, while there is not yet a single instance in which the Southern murderers have been legally dealt with. General M. C. BUTLER, who invaded South Carolina from Georgia with his artillery and other arms to fight a few defenseless negroes, is still at large, the idol of the Democratic mob and the adored of all who set the law at defiance. No attempt has been made to arrest or punish him and the thousands of cutthroats who have created a reign of terror at the South, walk about unmolested and glorying in their diabolical work. Pennsylvania arrests, tries and punishes her murderers; and when the South does the same she can draw a comparison between herself and us.

THE complete statistics of the import movement of wheat into Great Britain from various countries during the past six months, as compared with the first half of 1875 and 1874, are as follows:

From	1874. cwts.	1875. cwts.	1876. cwts.
Russia	7,432,414	3,804,888	3,410,241
Denmark	1,265,086	2,923,980	246,024
Germany	4,302	258,771	1,659,174
France			213,905
Turkey, Wallachia and Moldavia	393,647	346,514	824,472
Egypt	105,945	115,056	1,196,286
United States	11,503,164	11,009,009	10,748,803
Chili	841,867	311,947	45,774
British India	281,983	118,746	1,169,464
British N. America	692,742	582,988	560,988
Other countries	686,219	178,741	1,536,720
Total	19,088,324	18,908,424	21,702,239

It will thus be seen that while the aggregate imports for the first six months of the current year were larger than for the like period of 1875 and 1874, there has been a decided falling off in the amount received from the United States, the portion of American wheat being less than fifty per cent. of the whole, while in 1875 it was fifty-eight and a half per cent., and in 1874 about sixty and one fourth per cent.

THE Democratic papers are printing the following paragraph:

"During the war of the rebellion Governor ——— armed and equipped, by contributions from his own private purse, four companies of New York volunteer soldiers.

The New York *Times* shows that this is a lie out of the whole cloth. TILDEN never armed and equipped a single soldier, much less four companies of volunteers. He was never known to do anything to help on the war, either by assisting the soldiers themselves or by ministering to their families during their absence or after their deaths. On the contrary, he is known to have refused assistance on many occasions. For example the following case, which the *Times* says is "well-authenticated," is cited:

Early in the war a young man of excellent family and superior character and attainments was desirous of raising a company. He waited upon Mr. Tilden, with whom he had an acquaintance, and asked him to give him a letter of recommendation to certain State officials. Mr. Tilden's reply was in substance as follows: "Young man, you need not come to me for any such letter of recommendation; this war is a perfect outrage, and I will lend no assistance whatever to its prosecution."

A BOGUS TARIFF SPEECH.

Mr. HOPKINS is circulating a speech, purporting to have been made by him on the tariff. The probability is that it never was delivered in the House, as no mention of it was made in the telegraphic reports, and that he simply obtained leave to print it. In any event, as the tariff has not in any way been before Congress at this session, the speech is entirely for buncombe. The idea of addressing it to the House, which has not had the tariff before it, is preposterous and ridiculous in the highest degree.

That Mr. HOPKINS should desire to appear before his constituents as a tariff man is natural; for, although he is in most respects a sensible man, he is fool enough to believe that he can again induce his constituency to trust him. He promised the people two years ago that he would stand by a protective tariff; and now that Congress has been in session for eight months without having taken any action on that question, it behooved this political adventurer to show that he was true to his pledges, and he does so by injecting a tariff speech into a debate on the Texas border raids, with which the tariff has no possible connection. He estimates the intelligence of his constituents at a very low rate if he thinks he can palm off this attempt at a useless speech as a redemption of his pledges.

Mr. HOPKINS, at the opening of the session, voted for Mr. KERR for Speaker, who, he well knew, was a free trade man; and he voted for him knowing that Mr. KERR would constitute the Committee on Ways and Means in such a way as to make sure that a free trade tariff would be reported by it, if it got the opportunity. That such a tariff *was* framed by that committee is known to every one; and that it would have been reported and passed long ere this, but for the fear of its effects on the Presidential election is well understood by Mr. HOPKINS. That such a condition of affairs was either possible or probable was due to the votes of Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN, who both voted for KERR with a full knowledge of the fact that he would appoint a free trade Committee on Ways and Means.

We submit, therefore, that a tariff speech made upon the Texas border troubles, is not just the thing, under the circumstances. It cannot atone for the breach of faith made in voting for KERR, and it cannot prevent a revision of the tariff, because the dominant party in the House is afraid to undertake it. If the speech was ever made, which we very much doubt, it was made to deceive, and was intended to mislead the people of the Twenty-second district into the ridiculous belief that their accidental Congressman was serving them in the most effectual manner.

Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN completely blocked their own way when they helped to organize the House in the free trade interest. They did it knowingly and they did it purposely. They must, of course, preserve the *semblance* of keeping their pledges; but they took good care to tie their own hands and render themselves powerless from the start. A tariff speech to a free trade House must be, under any circumstances, a mockery; but to thrust it into the *Record* as having been made to a House that was discussing the Texas and South Carolina troubles was adding a refined insult to a very palpable injury.

The tariff pledges of Messrs. COCHRAN and HOPKINS must have, in their eyes, a very exalted value; and we beg to remind the latter that an attempt to carry them out, in some practical way, would be much more acceptable than a buncombe speech without object or purpose, and also to remind the former that they will not serve like charity, to cover a multitude of sins. They will not, for instance, justify his vote for KERR, nor will they, in any possible way, vindicate his terrible anxiety, as evinced in the debate of the 15th, to draw out the name of the writer of the letter which Mr. SMALLS had read to the House on that occasion. Mr. SMALLS very properly denounced the call for the writer's name as a scheme to put that writer up as the target for proslavery bullets, and, notwithstanding that denunciation, Mr. COCHRAN persisted in calling for a name the surrender of which would certainly expose the owner of it to the bullet or the knife of some Democratic assassin. No amount of tariff pledges will palliate so gross an offense as *that*; nor will hey justify our Representative in pretending to make a speech on the tariff when he tariff was not under consideration.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF MEN.

There are Democrats who are tariff men; but no Democratic tariff man can be for TILDEN without stultifying himself. TILDEN not only stands squarly upon the St. Louis free trade platform, but has been, all his life, an open and avowed enemy to the growing industries of the country. He would, if he could, compel the closing of every factory in the land, or, which is the same thing, he would compel every mechanic and laborer to accept a rate of wages as low as that prevailing in Europe. Free trade accepts no other alternative than this; and the laboring men of the country who intended to vote for TILDEN must do it in the full knowledge of the fact that they are voting either to deprive themselves of work altogether or to compel themselves to work at starvation prices. Such as Mr. TILDEN'S policy and he makes no effort to conceal it.

Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN, the present Democratic members of Congress from this county, and candidates for reelection, are both professed tariff men, and take special pains to array themselves as such, yet both of these pseudo tariff men support TILDEN for President. They know that he is a free trade man, and that their party is a free trade party; yet both will have the cheek to go around among our manufacturers and workingmen, and claim their votes because *they*, forsooth, are willing to vote for a protective tariff! What good could possibly come of such votes as theirs in Congress if TILDEN is elected? He would veto any such tariff; and, in voting for him, they are voting to place a man in office who will nullify any aid they can give in Congress to the cause of protection. With their right hands they raise to power a man pledged to destroy their tariff work, and with their left hands they offer to build up what they know he will knock down.

There is no one so powerless to help in any good work as the man who sets himself against his party on any matter of public concern. A party man who is against his party is a mere nonentity. He is either an object of suspicion or an object of contempt; and in either case he is the poorest possible representative that any constituency can have. His own party despises him and the other will not trust him. In his effort to serve two masters he fails to satisfy either, and sinks into the bad opinion of both.

No man *sincerely* in favor of protection can vote for TILDEN, and the man who says he can deceives himself as well as he deceives those who trust him. Messrs. COCHRAN and HOPKINS are Democrats, and as such they are bound to support TILDEN; but in supporting TILDEN they are placing the knife to the throat of our struggling industries, and in helping to put the Democratic party in power they are helping to crush the life out of the manufacturing interest. The private views they hold on the tariff they wilfully set at naught by voting for men who are opposed to them. Not to such men be trusted.

THE Philadelphia Exhibition, if it accomplishes no other good, has rendered excellent service in leading our manufacturers to combine in an effort to make their manufactures known throughout the world. Mr. ATKINSON'S circular in relation to a combined movement for the exportation of cotton goods is already followed, according to the Springfield *Republican*, by a move among the paper manufacturers of that district to secure a foreign market for their goods. It has been agreed to consign two days' production from every paper mill to a well-known party, who will endeavor to push the goods in South America and Australia as an experiment. No profit is anticipated from a first venture; but, if it can be determined where the openings are and where they are not, there is likely to be a great ultimate gain. The *Republican* adds:

The cotton manufacture is the most ready to seize the opportunity for making itself known abroad, and undoubtedly Mr. Atkinson's plan will be availed of and with great results. He proposes to make up cases of samples of from 100 to 300 single yard pieces of American cotton goods, each piece to be labeled with the name of the manufacturer, its weight and fineness, and the price at which it can be sold with middling upland cotton at twelve cents a pound. These cases will be distributed to the foreign commissioners from whom samples will be solicited in turn, though the main object of course is to get samples of our goods into the hands of foreign communities. The circular deems it probable, from the goods on exhibition at Philadelphia, that "four most substantial fabrics may hereafter find a ready sale in Italy, Spain and Portugal, if pains were taken to introduce them;" as also in France, if a commercial treaty were negotiated. The Mediterranean commissioners say that cotton is more and more superseding linen, as the material for underwear and bed-clothing, its greater cheapness being a universal argument for its adoption.

In woolens, there is as yet small prospect of any exportation, but the woolen manufacturers claim to sell their goods twenty to twenty-five per cent. cheaper than foreign of no better quality, and that, if the duty were thrown off from wool, they would be able to export. Everything but fine black goods and black diagonals is now manufactured of equal quality in this country. The importation of cassimeres has consequently been reduced one-half within a few years, and ready made goods are now made up entirely from American stock.

In all these textile manufactures, however, there is something to be done to work up a foreign trade. But in the great department of machinery, the Exhibition itself is already the medium through which orders are given. We have it upon pretty good authority that Dom Pedro has given orders for about $2,000,000 worth of American productions, mostly machinery, to be carried to Brazil. Machinery Hall is the astonishment and admiration of the foreign world. Of course, England knew something of our progress, but the continental nations, and especially the countries of Southern Europe, are much impressed, and are already giving orders for the American machinery, whose ingenuity, efficiency and finish are here first adequately represented in an international exhibition.

THE present has been one of the longest sessions in the history of Congress. Very seldom has a session been prolonged into July, and only once or twice has one been stretched out so far into midsummer. The longest session was from December 3, 1849, to September 30, 1850, in which the famous "compromise" measures of 1850 were passed. The second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, the war Congress, lasted from December 2, 1861, till July 17, 1862; and the first session of the Thirty ninth Congress, in which the closing legislation of the war was transacted, lasted from December 4, 1865, to July 28, 1866. This session cannot adjourn before August, which will make it the longest, except one, in history. The other three long sessions were necessitated by public interests which required attention. The aggravating feature of this Congress is that it has accomplished anything. The time it has been sitting has not been occupied, but wasted—literally thrown away. The necessary work of the House has not been done, and the Senate can do nothing till the House puts the work into its hands. The cool months of the year were frittered away by useless investigations; the legislative chamber was deserted for the inquisitorial dungeon; the House was without leadership, and instead of transacting business the members made speeches. While they have been talking of retrenchment and reform the Democrats have proved themselves grossly inconsistent, for every day Congress sits it costs the Government twenty-four thousand dollars. An adjournment might have been had before the 1st of June if legitimate business had been attended to; thus over sixty useless days have been spent, and a million and a half of money wasted in the shape of legislative expenses alone, not including the cost of the investigations. Heretofore it has been customary to investigate matters which are defined in some way before the investigation was begun, just as a case is tried in court. But this session the Democrats started out with instructions to each committee to send out detectives to pry into every department or branch of the Government over which they had any supervision, and several extra committees were appointed to do a general investigating business, with no particular limits, but with a general license to overhaul and examine everything. In this way thirty-seven investigations were set on foot, and nobody has been caught except BELKNAP, himself a Democrat.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* is gifted with some sense, and has faith enough in the future to talk in this way:

The old South was slaveholding, aristocratic and firmly convinced of the right of secession; the new South has abandoned all those principles and practices, together with their associations.

This is true, beyond doubt, of the *Picayune*, and of those who rally around it as "the new South;" but, while we wish that his "new South" embraced the whole southern section, we confess to an inability to find any evidence of it beyond a few isolated cases such as the *Picayune* itself affords. That there is a "new South," and that it will one day assert itself with power and vigor, we firmly believe; but, for the present, the "old South" is predominant everywhere throughout the old slave States. The old slaveholding, aristocratic, secession spirit prevails from Delaware to Texas, and is the spirit which will animate the fight in the present Presidential campaign. General M. C. BUTLER, the butcher of Hamburg, is a son of the BUTLER who insulted SUMNER in the United States Senate, and a relative of the bully BROOKS who struck SUMNER down. He inherits his hostility to the Government, and the fight of the father is thus handed down to the son. He is, to all appearance, a fair representative of the "old South," and judging from the manner in which the politicians gather around his bloody banner, this red-handed murderer is, to day, the foremost man in all that region and the chosen leader of the skulking bands who bring the whole South into deserved contempt.

It is a matter of rejoicing that there *is* a "new South" springing up that will at some time redeem that section from its reproach; and it is to be hoped that it will grow rapidly. But, for the present, it is powerless. It is a nucleus around which a better sentiment can gather; but it is nothing more, as yet. We hail the dawn of a better feeling and the beginning of a new departure; but until the Southern "beast RUTLAND" is hung, the Ku-Klux and White Leagues suppressed, and the murderers of innocent citizens brought to justice, the "new South" must be regarded as a mere sentiment, just beginning to develop itself, and powerless in controlling results.

IT APPEARS that the loss of the American trade is by no means the only item in the British iron masters' bill of complaint against the present condition of affairs. The entire export trade of England rests upon a very precarious conditions, and is liable at any time to suffer serious and sudden diminution. The latest menace to the iron trade of that country is the danger which now confronts them of losing the Russian market for railroad iron and heavy iron and steel work. A late number of the *Ironmonger*, the leading iron journal of Great Britain, says:

The Russian Government is doing its best to foster the manufacture of rails by native makers. It is understood to have been ordained that future duty shall be imposed upon all imported rails; that all concessions to Russian railway companies shall contain a clause compelling them to use not less than one-half rails of Russian manufacture, and to allow a premium to home rail manufacturers. But the Government has not stopped here. She would, indeed, seem to be intent upon securing for her native manufacturers a complete monopoly in the rail trade. Such traders are to have specially low rates for the carriage alike of ore, fuel, pig iron and the finished rails. With these advantages, and with the very low wages that prevail in that country, Russian rails ought to be produced cheaply, much of that advantage over foreigners which the Emperor Alexander II. intends they shall have. It is stated that, encouraged by these concessions, four engineers and tool makers in Russia are now moving with a similar object, and their prospects are not discouraging. Meanwhile there seems little reason to assume that, aided in this way, iron and steel production in Russia, together with native engineering, will be more vigorously prosecuted than heretofore. All this, following closely upon the loss of our United States rail trade, is cause for much serious consideration, to be followed by such commercial enterprise in new directions by engineering and rail making firms at home.

LAMAR, of Mississippi, who has gained so much reputation in the North for his apparent conservatism and fairness in, of recent reports concerning the wide difference between his public utterances and his private scheming, be correct, a sort of political fox, whose seeming frankness is nothing but a cloak. It appears that, while he was so loudly decrying the Hamburg outrage, he was exerting himself to the utmost to prevent any Government troops from being sent to his own State for the preservation of order, upon the ground that, if even four companies of troops were judiciously distributed over the State, the Republicans would surely carry it by a decided majority in November. He said it was not necessary that the troops should do anything. Their mere presence would inevitably secure this result. The negroes from one end of the State to the other would be perfectly informed of their presences, and this would be an assurance to them of protection in voting, which would give them the State. Could a more convincing proof be had of the insincerity of Southern protestations that a complete cessation of disorders is fervently sought when in the case of LAMAR'S own State the presence of troops is not desired because disorders would thus be prevented, and a peaceable election assured? The spectacle is an edifying one of Mississippi on the floor of the House denouncing disorder and murder in terms of unmeasured severity; and Mississippi at the War Department protesting against the further posse of troops in that State, lest order should be maintained, and the Republican voter be allowed to visit the polls in quiet, and act according to the dictates of his own conscience.

THE Brooklyn *Argus*, Democratic, publishes approvingly the speech made in Dayton, Ohio, by GEORGE W. HOUCK, a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, in opposition to TILDEN, and adds:

It is not to be denied that secret murmurs of discontent and closed lips are heard and seen all along the line. But outbursts of well-considered argument and facts from such eminent sources as those above cited, and backed by such large constituencies, are almost equal to a third party nomination, and cannot fail of potential effect. In this county, which furnishes one-tenth the vote of the Empire State, and which, two years ago, when supported by the *Argus*, gave Mr. Tilden over one-third of his majority, or over 13,000, the vote bids fair to be about that which is predicted by Mr. McLean, in Ohio. The non prosecution of ring robberies by the Governor in a city which has spent over $12,000,000 a year and has had forced upon her over $42,000,000 of indebtedness, while the ring chieftains, who are responsible for the robbery and mis-government, were Governor Tilden's chosen delegates to the National Convention, has caused a revolution in public sentiment which is well nigh universal. Under the teachings of an independent newspaper, the voters of Brooklyn are accustomed to vote intelligently. Two years ago they gave 13,000 majority one way. Last year they gave 1,200 majority the other away. Aside from a few politicians and partisans they are all inquiring how they can vote against their spoliators of the ring. When they thoroughly understand, as most do now, and as all will before the canvass is closed, that the Brooklyn ring are Tilden's supporters, they will take a crack at the ring and the Democratic party in the strokes. The first month does not open auspiciously for Mr. Tilden and his backers. And next month the facts about wild cat money, illicit whiskey distilling, Credit Mobilier legislation, the remission of a million dollars penalties for violating the banking laws, the railroad transactions, &c., will all come out. What an unfortunate candidate!

COLONEL HIGGINSON calls attention to the fact that, in the Hamburg massacre, after the captured militiamen had been shot down, the colored magistrate before whom the case had been brought was compelled to flee for his life, and his house was sacked. Yet all accounts agree in saying that his only share in the affair had consisted in an endeavor to keep the peace, he having gone so far as to advise the colored militiamen to give up their arms to him. That he should have been included in the general brutality shows the bitter hostility of race in which the whole affair originated. Colonel HIGGINSON adds:

Of all the Southern outrages since the war, there is no one more apt to have an important influences than this Hamburg atrocity. There is no conflict of testimony about it. It occurred in broad day, was utterly unprovoked, was attended by peculiar circumstances of barbarism, and included the armed invasion of a neighboring State. For one, I have been trying hard to convince myself that the Southern whites had accepted the results of the war, and that other questions might now come uppermost. So far from being a bigoted Republican, I took part in the "Fifth Avenue Political Conference," and should certainly have refused to support the Republican nominee had he not commended my confidence. As it is, I am more than ever grateful for the influences which secured the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. Of what use are all the efforts of Republican statesmanship of the war, if they are still to be kept alive by our white fellow-citizens of the South? The spirit that sends armed men across the Sabine in the latter half of this century is easily send them across the Pennsylvania border next year, if it secures the aid of a Democratic national administration. For one, I do not propose to acquiesce in this.

THE New York *Evening Post* prints a letter on the subject of the Turkish situation, which is of more than ordinary interest, since it is written by an American gentleman of high culture and ability, who, the *Post* says, has lived for several years in the Turkish Empire, and who has had unusually good opportunities to learn not only the facts of Turkish misrule, but also the opinions, the feelings, the hopes and the fears of the Christian inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire. The gist of his communication is to the effect that armed intervention on the part of some Christian government or governments is the only possible method of bringing about a better state of things in Turkey. She is utterly incapable of self-reform. The talk about a representative government, liberty, equality and fraternity from Turkish sources is a mockery. Turkish self-regeneration is, he maintains, the purest nonsense. The one who has any acquaintance with the conflict of races and religious sects, the bitter and deadly mutual prejudices and suspicions of the populace, the ignorance and fanaticism of the various religious elements, the dearth of able men in the empire, and above all the hopeless incapacity of the Turkish governing classes for even comprehending, to say nothing of organizing and executing such a complicated and difficult task as the project indicates, can form no other opinion. The writer in question is the first published expression in this country of the views and feelings of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

THE Democrats of the House have so managed it that, while the regular appropriations are reduced from last year's amounts, yet the delay in passing the appropriation bills will make them applicable to only eleven, instead of twelve, months of the fiscal year. All the appropriations of last year have been extended, by Congress, to the 31st of July, so that all the expenditures of the Government for July will be in *addition* to the amounts named in the appropriation bills. The extensions which have been made reach nearly the amount of appropriations for one month's service of the entire Government, at the rate of last year's appropriations. The Government has already been authorized to expend for this service one-twelfth of the amount of last year's expenditures, and as the bills now pending make appropriations for the entire fiscal year, and authorize the expenditure of the whole amount appropriated, while, at that fiscal year, the actual result is that the entire amount of the appropriations of this Democratic House will be the services of the present fiscal year will equal one-twelfth of last year's appropriation bills, added to the sums contained in these various Democratic bills. This addition of one-twelfth will go very far toward wiping out the total reduction made, and it is now almost certain that with all the work which the Democrats have done there will be no saving whatever in the appropriation bills.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* says:

The receipts and expenditures of the last year are about as follows: Actual receipts for fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, $288,000,000; actual expenditures, $258,000,000. This leaves $30,000,000 applicable to the sinking fund. The sinking fund this year is $32,600,000. These of course are round figures. Last year the deficiency was $17,600,000. This year it will be $2,600,000. The untitled accounts of the last quarter are due forty-five days after the 1st of July. But the above figures will not vary $300,000 from the actual figures at the settlement, and that is near enough for practical purposes. The sinking fund is far ahead of itself, so there is no deficiency. The matter of difference between the hoped-for payment and real payment to the sinking fund does not involve the dissipation of a dollar of cash. It merely takes from the legal sinking fund of the past, as much to apply to the sinking fund of the present, and the debt of the past year is reduced thirty millions all the same. The public debt statement says twenty-nine millions, but the returns of the year, since received, point to a reduction of the debt of at least thirty millions during the year ended June 30, 1876. Discussions of tariff and tax changes in Congress have impeded greater success in this line.

An administration that spends thirty millions a year less than it receives is not in a very bad way, especially when we consider that all this has been done upon a largely reduced revenue. That the debt has been reduced thirty millions, in a very bad year, speaks volumes in favor of a Republican administration of the Government.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEWER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

POLITICAL.

General.

THE VETERAN'S ARGUMENT.

I don't believe in shakin' hands
Across the bloody chasm,
Or any such sensation gush
Or sentimental spasm.
They ought to have thought in '61,
And used a little reason—
Instead of that they shouldered gun
And went off into treason.

I don't believe in kickin' men
Because by chance they're under;
But yet I have not quite forgot
The sound of rebel thunder.
I aint forgot how not long since
At Charleston and Savannah,
At New Orleans, and Richmond too
They cursed our glorious banner.

I aint forgot the four long years
Of weary march and fightin';
The blood of men and widows' tears
I have not much delight in.
Vengeance is God's. 'Tis not for us
In wrathful mood to wreak it—
And even he has said that we
To pardon got must seek it.

The memories of countless dead,
The waste of life and treasure,
Step in between the outstretched arms
And sort o' mar pleasure.
Let whisky, Credit Mobilier
Legislation, the remission of a million dollars penalties for violating the banking laws, the railroad transactions, &c., all come out. What an unfortunate candidate!

They cry reform, and put it out
A specious kind o' feeler,
So we'll just straw our knapsacks on
And march with Hayes and Wheeler.
Three hundred thousand Boys in Blue
And more are long at will rally.
With tread as firm and hearts as true
As ever swept down the Valley.
—*The Old Nineteenth, in Brooklyn Union.*

My Name's Sam Tilden.

A SUGGESTION FOR A DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN SONG.

Air—"My Name is Jake Keyser."

My name is Sam Tilden;
I'm thirteen kinds of a villain
All manner of slippery ways,
In New York I was taught up
And regularly taught up
In the sharpest and trickiest "lays."

CHORUS—
O, I'm going to be a reformer,
I am bound to be a reformer,
I'll be a reformer or die.
There's no use a-talking,
Just dry up your squawking,
For a red-hot reformer am I.

To beat me in convention,
Every sort of prevention,
In vain John Kelly did try;
But with money by the tarrel,
And "rolls" from the Custom House,
Opposition I could calmly defy.

CHORUS—
I'm bound to be a reformer, etc.

Here's health to Hayes and sure success,
Prosperity and wrong's reuiress,
Whose name shall now our watchword be.
Here's health to Wheeler, as it is,
Should any man this toast deny,
Down among the dead men let him lie!

When truther hands our flag assailed,
His nerve and courage did not fail;
Modest in peace and brave in war,
'Tis Hayes our glory shall restore.
Should any man this toast deny,
Down among the dead men let him lie!
—*New York Graphic.*

A TILDEN CAMPAIGN SONG.

Puff, brothers, puff with caire,
Puff the New York Governaire,
Twenty-five cents for quoted mattaire,
Seventy-five cents for original mattaire,
A five-cent bill for a dictionaire.
Puff, brothers, puff with caire,
Puff the New York Governaire!
—*New York Mail.*

A dark den—Tilden.

"Brick" Pomeroy says it cost Tilden $160,000 at St. Louis.

Four out of seven German newspapers in Ohio are supporting Hayes and Wheeler.

The bloody shirt this time has a Hamburg edging.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The war was a failure, but it was a failure of the Democrats to destroy the Union.

Justice, as well as mercy, for the South, is the Republican demand.—*Rochester Democrat.*

From present appearances the Republicans will carry every Northern State except Connecticut.

The veterans at the National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, have organized themselves into a Hayes club.

The wail of agony from South Carolina appeals to every patriotic heart in the land. —*Rochester Democrat.*

In and about Hornelsville, New York, there is a regular stampede of Democrats who will not support Tilden.

A Hayes and Wheeler club has been organized at Des Moines, Iowa, with nearly 2,000 members, among them several lifelong Democrats.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* thinks it is humiliating to contemplate the possibility that the Republican candidates may possibly carry Virginia, as Grant did.

What Governor Hayes once said to a newspaper interviewer: "The fact is, I don't know but one way about all of these matters, and that is to tell the truth."

A pertinent question. Why did Fisk & Gould pay Tilden $1,000,000 in 1867 and 1868 for services in connection with the Erie corporation? Does a lawyer honestly earn such fees?

The *Golden Rule* says: "Governor Hayes meets every just requirement. If he does not advertise himself as a reformer it is because such a course is not necessary—and it is not his way."

As Tammany casts off a man who has fallen into disgrace or ceased to be useful, its early repudiation of "Sunset" Cox is predicted. Perhaps he will remove his little carpet-bag, and go to Mississippi.

The Barnwell (S. C.) *Sentinel* in an article on the Hamburg massacre says: "We would be the last one to condemn the action taken in quelling the disturbance and meeting out to the ringleaders their just deserts."

It is said that in the case of twins, one of them is quite sure never to amount to anything. This statement, however, is to be taken with great caution, or it might lead to the inference that Sam. Tilden and Sergeant Bates are twins.—*Rockford Register Argus.*

The *Courier-Journal* says Tilden is a "rather shrinking student and a man of letters." Bring along a railroad that is in fiscal embarrassment and see if he don't "shrink" from it as an old spider does from a fly caught in its web.—*Chicago Tribune.*

It now turns out that it was a mistake to set down General Brinkerhoff, the Ohio Liberal, as a supporter of Governor Tilden. He has as yet made no public statement of his views, but all his private expressions have been warmly in favor of Governor Hayes.

Mr. Wheeler, in his letter of acceptance, says: "The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a solitary school house is full of suggestion." We venture the assertion that all of those counties give a Democratic majority.

The greatest anomaly in the history of nations is witnessed at the present time—a set of men seeking to rule a nation which they seek to destroy. Such is the sentiment for President who sought to aid them in it. We defy history to furnish a parallel.—*New York Commercial.*

In the language of the New York *Herald*, the Southern white leaders say: "We support Tilden because his success means our success. Democratic triumph will mean to apply to the sinking fund of the present, and the debt of the past year is reduced thirty millions all the same. The public debt statement says twenty-nine millions, but the returns of the year, since received, point to a reduction of the debt of at least thirty millions during the year ended June 30, 1876. Discussions of tariff and tax changes in Congress have impeded greater success in this line.

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The Boston *Advertiser* has this very suggestive reflection: "More negroes have been murdered in the South by members of the Democratic party within ten years than there have been men murdered by the Indians in the West; but the Democratic party wants the army withdrawn from the South entirely."

The New York Canal Commission, of which John Bigelow was the head, said the Fort Edwards contractors, Barrett and Nash, ought to be in prison. But being friends of Tilden they were never prosecuted, and Nash is now a supporter of Tilden and president of a club bearing the name of the bogus reformer.

The only condemnation of or regret for the Hamburg massacre which we have been able to find in Southern Democratic papers is based on the avowed fear that such affairs will ruin the Democratic prospects in the coming election. There is no cry for justice and the puulshment of the guilty.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Germans of Milwaukee evidently are not satisfied with the St. Louis ticket. More than half the citizens of Milwaukee are German and many of them have acted heretofore, with the Democratic party. Yet not a speaker of that nationality took part in the ratification meeting; not one German occupied a position on the platform.—*Sentinel.*

Again we remark that it is very strange and very suggestive that when negroes are killed in the South by white desperadoes the Democratic party, by an irresistible impulse, rushes to the defense of the murderers. Why should a denunciation of the violence necessarily injure the political prospects of the Democracy?—*Indianapolis State Journal.*

Among the prominent Liberals of